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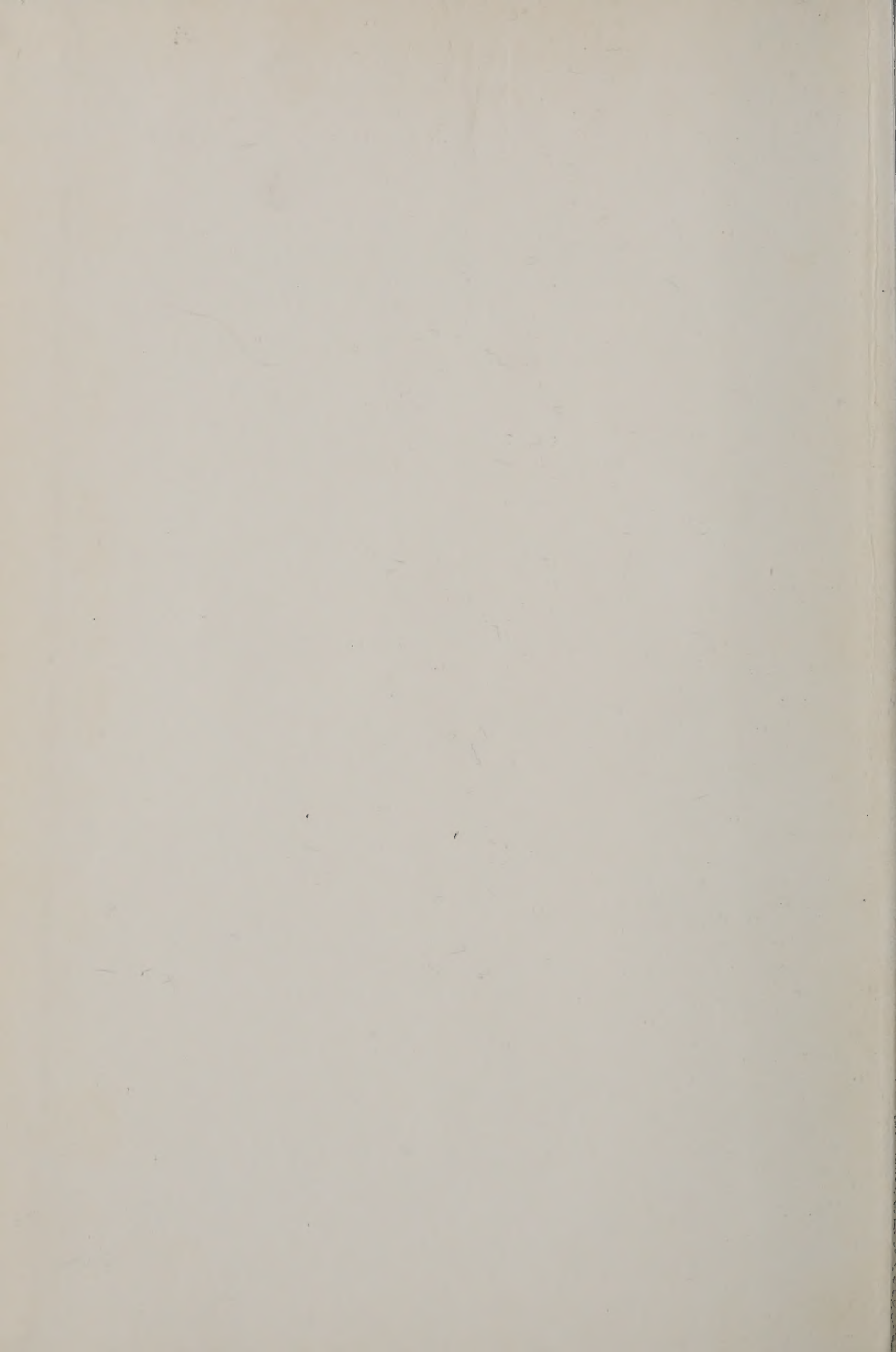
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HISTORY OF
TITUS COUNTY, TEXAS
1846 to 1960

By
RICHARD LOYALL JURNERY

ROYAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
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by

RICHARD LOYALL JURNERY

THE LOST CITY
OF
THE LOST CITY
OF
THE LOST CITY

Printed in the United States of America

1941184

Dedicated to the memory of my beloved wife,
LILLIAN WILLIAMS JURNEY.

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FOREWORD

Having retired after some forty years of railroad service, I needed some worthwhile project to occupy my time and mind. As I have always been a lover of history, it occurred to me that unless someone living today compiled a history of Titus County, Texas, much of its early history would be lost to posterity.

As I had come to Mt. Pleasant Friday, June 13, 1913, and had been an eyewitness to 47 years of the County's 114 years of existence, and knew personally many of the men and women who made its history during that time, I decided to assemble all the data I could find concerning Titus County history and publish it in book form.

This was made possible through the assistance given me by the following persons, which I greatly appreciate: E. G. Brice, Louie R. Moore, Traylor Russell, James A. Davis, O. L. Crigler, A. Lee Burford, J. G. Godsey, Judge R. T. Wilkinson, Sr., P. E. Wallace, W. T. Harris, Otis Falls, Judge I. N. Williams, Arthur S. Mitchell, Cecil Franklin, Fred Traylor, H. E. Wilhite.

Miss Jessie Riddle, Mrs. R. F. Lindsay, Mrs. Allie Rowland McCarter, Mrs. Norma Martin, Mrs. Bessie Caldwell, Mrs. Carrie Seidenman, Mrs. W. A. Burton, Mrs. Abbie Florey, Mrs. Ruth Ferguson, Mrs. Letha Mankin, Mrs. Leslie Narramore, Mrs. Virgie Beck, Miss Mary Lou Witt, Mrs. Mary Belle Leonberger, Mrs. Theda Porter, Mrs. Lucy Riddle, Mrs. W. A. Ford, Mrs. Minnie Covey, Mrs. A.S. Mitchell, Mrs. Alma Coker, Mrs. Zenobia Lide.

The thesis of Mr. B. C. Pierce, when obtaining his B.A. Degree from the University of Colorado in 1932, was based on the history of Titus County prior to the Civil War; and the thesis of Mr. Norman C. Russell, when obtaining his B.S. Degree from East Texas State Teachers College in 1936 was based on the history of Titus County subsequent to the Civil War.

Both of these gentlemen did a lot of valuable research work on Titus County history, and interviewed many "old timers", who have since passed away, who were able to give them first hand information.

Messrs. Pierce and Russell have both very kindly consented to my use of the information contained in their thesis. I have drawn heavily on this information in the compiling of this History, and am deeply indebted to both of them for their fine co-operation.

Interesting Pictures



1. Judge I. N. Williams, 2. R. L. Journey, 3. Judge Sam Williams.



Mrs. Fannie Lou Caldwell



Mrs. R. F. Lindsay



The above picture is of Mt. Pleasant High School's first graduating class in 1906.

Top row, left to right are: Emma Suggs, Abbie Stephenson, Addie Stephenson, and Ethel DePrato.
Bottom row are: Zenobia Slaughter, Prof. L. C. Libby and Ruth Lilienstern.



The above picture shows Mt. Pleasant High School's first graduating class fifty years later. Top row left to right: Mrs. Emma Suggs Anderson, Mrs. Abbie Stephenson Wade, Mrs. Addie Stephenson Meadows, Mrs. Ethel DePrato Frank.

Bottom row: Mrs. Zenobia Slaughter Lide, Prof. L. C. Libby and Mrs. Ruth Lilienstern Old. This picture was taken at the class reunion May 19, 1956 in Mt. Pleasant, and comprised all members of the graduating class of 1906. Prof. Libby passed away shortly after this picture was taken.



Titus County Grover Cleveland Club in 1893. Left to right, Front Row: W. P. Haspell, Unknown, W. L. Hudspeth, Joe M. Badt, Sidney Suggs, Chas. C. Carr, Tip Cleland, Will A. Dillard, Wilbur Blythe. Second Row: Chas. Lokey, Green B. Dickson, Col. Wood, Ben Parrish, Herman Lilienstern. Top Row: D. T. Austin, Sr., Tobe Austin, Deck Panther, W. J. Johnson, Unknown, Guy Suggs, J. V. Moore, Hyman Badt, A. P. Smart, Dan Griffin.



Volunteers enroute to Paris, Texas—World War One. Left to right—Front Row:

W. O. Ramsey, Herschel Black, Louie R. Moore, Howard Nelson, Allen Reed, Jess Mitchell, Wesley Barton, Efton Fuller, Brooks Moore, Mr. J. M. Badt, Clayton Pogue, Taylor Matthews, Unknown (White Shoes), Unknown (White Hat), Clyde Henderson, Johnny Madison, C. Hamp Blythe, Arthur McElhaney, Arthur Burrus, Lester McDaniel, Albia Mitchell, Jerome McKinney.

Back Row: Julius Barnard, Unknown, Walter G. King, Otis Slaughter, Earl McAdoo, Mr. Chas. A. Johnson.



Past Matrons Club of Mt. Pleasant Eastern Star. Left to right are: Mesdames:

1. Verdie Mae Robertson, 2. Alma Cross, 3. Lurline Wallace, 4. Lillian Jurney, 5. Geneva Frizzell,
6. Elizabeth Hoffman, 7. Ora Thacker, 8. Bertha Ray, 9. Bessie Caldwell, 10. Zenobia Lide.

CHAPTER ONE

FIRST SETTLERS

The first settlers in what is now Titus County, Texas were Caddo Indians who occupied what is now Bowie, Morris and Titus Counties. Their main camp was near Boston in Bowie County.

In 1828, a tribe of Quapaw Indians from Arkansas located on Sulphur River. In the same year a group of Cherokees moving West from Alabama, spent a year on Red River to raise a crop of corn. They were suddenly attacked by a roving band of Waco Indians who stole most of their horses. However, it was not long before the Cherokees secured new mounts and organized a raiding party of 55 who made a surprise attack on the Indian village at Waco, killing 55 Waco Indians, and escaped with a large number of horses.

In addition to the Caddos and Quapaws, there were tribes of transient Indians, who, due to the Westward progress of civilization, had been forced to leave their homes and native haunts in the United States and move Westward. Naturally they were bitter and revengeful, and Indian raids were not infrequent.

The white settlers built a fort of baked brick some two-thirds of which was below ground. The part above ground had loop holes in each side from which to shoot. To this refuge the whites would flee in times of Indian raids. A spring was located about 25 yards from the fort. This fort was located about three miles northwest of Winfield. A mound of broken bricks now marks the site.

Fort Sherman, another pioneer fort, was located on Cypress Creek south of Gray Rock.

Among the early emigrants to this section was the Yeary family which located on the Sulphur River in Hopkins County sometime between 1830 and 1840. In 1840 the Indians murdered this family.

In April, 1841, a part of the Ripley family on Ripley Creek in Titus County was murdered by the Indians. Mr. Ripley was not at home at the time of the raid. Mrs. Ripley was at home with a 20 year old son, three daughters ranging in age from 12 to 16, and several smaller children. Two of the daughters ran and succeeded in hiding in the brush on Ripley Creek, but the others were killed.

After this attack, some 80 men were organized and gave chase to the Indians and attacked them in Wise County, and recovered 80 horses and a quantity of cooking utensils. Two months later some 400 or 500 whites formed an expedition against the Indians, but were unable to locate them. However, this expedition had the effect of preventing further Indian raids.

As a result of these Indian raids, many immigrants were afraid to settle in this section. However in about 1840 settlers began to drift into that part of Red River County which is now incorporated in the present boundaries of Titus County.

In 1842, President Houston appointed a commission to make a treaty with the Caddo and their associated tribes to cease hostilities, and this treaty resulted in peace between the Indians and the whites.

Under the Louisiana Purchase, the United States claimed the Sabine River as its Western boundary, whereas, Spain and later Mexico and Texas claimed the Red River as the Eastern boundary of Texas. The result was the territory between the Red River and the Sabine River became a "no man's land" over which

neither country exercised control, and every man became a law unto himself. Consequently this section became a hideout for Indians and outlaws who preyed upon the emigrants en route to Austin's colonies. It was known as the "Neutral Ground".

In 1841 the United States agreed to the Red River as being the Eastern border of Texas. At this time Red River County was created and comprised the greater part of Northeast Texas including Titus County.

Some settlers came horseback, some had wagons pulled by mules or horses, but most of them came by ox wagon.

The roads were not much more than trails, and the going was slow and tiresome often taking two to three months. Babies were born and people died on the trip and were buried by the roadside. The women and girls rode in the wagon and peered out from under the wagon covers, while the driver walked and the boys trudged along by his side.

Settlers coming to East Texas had to outfit themselves at St. Louis or Ft. Smith, or some other trading post. There were no stores. There was neither salt, coffee nor sugar. Men dressed in buckskin and women in coarse cloth which they wove on spinning wheels. No mail and no news from the outside world only when a chance traveler arrived with an old newspaper in his saddlebags or maybe a letter. There was neither church nor school, but in these rude cabins dwelt honesty, high courage and unbounded hospitality. In business any man's word was as good as his bond. There were no locks on the doors. Everything was at the service of friend and neighbor.

There was very little space in the wagons for supplies, which soon ran out, and they had to forage on the country for practically everything they used. They had no oil for lamps and had to use tallow candles or pine knots for lights. As their supply of matches was soon exhausted, they had to use a flint rock with which to start a blaze, so at night they would bank the fire in the fireplace so there would be live coals next morning. In some cases the fire would die out during the night and, if they were lucky enough to have a neighbor living near, they would send to the neighbor for a coal of fire or a lighted pine-knot with which to re-light their fire.

This section had everything that a pioneer could hope to find in looking for a place to settle. The climate was mild, there was good water, plentiful rainfall, lots of timber everywhere with which to build log cabins, and in addition wild game including bears, deer, panthers, wild cats and smaller game was to be found everywhere and could be killed for food, and the hides used for many purposes including clothes. Consequently as the wagon trains reached this section many of the hardier spirits would pick out a tract of land to their liking and settle on it, and the remainder of the wagon train would continue on further West to Austin's established colonies.

This was a great virgin country but the pioneer and his family had many problems. They had to go armed at all times for protection against Indians, outlaws and wild animals.

A man and his family, which was usually all the labor available, would build a log cabin and cover it with heavy poles and a slab roof. He would then pick out a few acres of bottom land which they would clear

and plant in vegetables, corn, sweet potatoes and a little cotton; and each year they would clear a few more acres for cultivation. Brush and rails were used to fence the cultivated land.

The pioneer had to be a jack of all trades. They had to create with their hands everything they used; furniture, wagons, carts, harness, clothing and farm tools. These things were made of wood, cotton and animal skins. The cotton lint was picked from the seed by hand, and then the wife and daughters would make the cloth on hand looms and spinning wheels. For bedding they used the hides of buffalo, bear, deer and wolves. Stools were used for chairs, and cooking utensils consisted of skillets and frying pans; gourds were used for dippers; pails used for carrying water were homemade; clothes were made of animal skins; clapboard doors hung on wooden hinges; and wooden pegs were used in place of nails.

The old latch string had the string hanging on the outside to show that all persons passing might come in and partake of the hospitality of their home. Visitors were always welcome as they were the pioneers only contact with the outside world, and cabins were usually miles apart.

The chimney was made of sticks and mud. The wide fire place served a twofold purpose, for heat and for the cooking of meals. They had no stoves. There were iron arms on hooks that extended out over the fire place, on which they hung the pots when doing the cooking.

Some settlers would construct two log cabins a safe distance apart so that in case of fire, only one cabin would burn and they would still have shelter until the burned cabin could be rebuilt. In one cabin they would

have their beds and in the other they would do their cooking and have a bed for travelers who stopped overnight. Some of these travelers might be outlaws and it was safer to have them sleep in a building to themselves.

The pioneer farmers farm tools usually were limited to a wagon, a homemade plow, a crude harrow and possibly a drag.

The average yeild per farm in 1850 was 30 bushels of corn and 1200 pounds of seed cotton per acre. Only 84 farmers grew cotton in sufficient quantity to have it ginned. Sweet potatoes were second only to corn. Cotton was selling at 5 cents per pound but had to be hauled to port. Flour had to be imported and cost \$10.00 per barrel. Corn at the same time sold for \$1.25 per bushel and was more profitable than cotton.

Most all farmers had cattle and hogs which grazed on the open range. The settlers would crop the ears of their hogs, so as to distinguish them from those of their neighbors, and then turn them in the woods. Each fall after the acorns had fallen and the hogs were fat, the settler would take his dogs and members of his family, or some of his neighbors, and would go into the woods and round up his hogs, killing as many hogs as needed for the year's meat supply, and cropping the ears of the unmarked pigs before turning them back in the woods. The neighbors would assist in the cutting up of the meat, grinding of the sausage and salting down the bacon, ham and shoulders. Each of the assisting neighbors would be given a generous portion of the meat to be taken home. The wife in addition to helping with the meat, would also make the meat scraps and grease into soap.

The pioneer wife had many duties and no conveniences. Water had to be brought from the spring; cooking done over the open fireplace; furniture was homemade; house was cold in winter and hot in summer. The cooking, dishwashing, ironing, candle making, separating the lint from the cottonseed, spinning and weaving, knitting socks, patching, darning, bringing in wood, soapmaking and caring for the children were among the duties of woman's work.

In addition to her many other duties, the pioneer's wife was both doctor and nurse as well as pharmacist, for the medicine consisted of herbs she cultivated or gathered in the woods. She not only taught the children their A-B-C's but was also their religious teacher and moral guide.

The chief remedies used included: lobelia, scaly bark of the hickory tree made into tea, black and May apple-root, stylingri, butterfly root, mulberry root, and bleeding. Lobelia was an emetic; Black root and May apple a laxative; Scaly bark tea made the patient sweat; Stylingri tea was for kidney disorders; Butterfly root was chewed for stomach troubles; and Mulberry root was used in all cases of jaundice. These herbs were all native to the County. Another chief remedy was "bleeding". After the doctor had given several of the above remedies without success, he would draw a quantity of blood from the patient, and this was thought to be a successful method of controlling.

Owing to the scattered populations and bad roads, doctors had leather bags in which they carried these herbs, roots and leaves, and prepared them after diagnosing the patient.

Practically none of these early doctors had any medical college training. They would just decide they wanted to be a doctor, would gather up all the home remedies they could find, and start practicing. Even years after the Civil War if a man wanted to be a doctor, he would go to some so-called medical school for 30 to 90 days, and be taught how to roll pills, be given a skeleton and a diploma signifying he was a graduate doctor. All this would cost him about \$100.00. He would then start practicing. This got to be quite a racket, and doctors soon became real numerous.

One of these doctors opened an office in Talco years ago and waited around several days without getting any calls. He owned a nice buggy and a good span of horses so he decided to use a little strategy. One day he would drive rapidly out one road like he was in a terrible hurry to get somewhere. The next day he would drive out a different road. He kept this up for a week or two, and the people got to talking about how busy he was, and it wasn't long until he had all the practice he could handle. His little strategy really worked.

The early doctors seldom received cash fees, and rarely collected half that was owing to them, and when they did collect it was paid in the form of farm commodities.

Stephen F. Austin had a land grant from the Mexican Government, secured in 1824, to bring colonists to Texas, and established a number of colonies in Central Texas.

In 1834 Texas land could be purchased from the Mexican Government at auction at a minimum price of \$10.00 for 177 acres.

Emigrants arriving in Texas between Oct. 1, 1837 and Jan. 1, 1840 received 640 acres per family; a man 17 years old and above, 320 acres. But all the settlers were required to remain on the land three years and pay a small fee before they received a deed.

It was not until after Red River County was surveyed in 1841 and the Red River established as the Eastern boundary of Texas, that abstracts of title were issued covering land in this area.

Land was very cheap in those days, some selling as low as 25 cents an acre. Settlers would frequently become dissatisfied and want to move to "greener pastures", and would usually trade their holdings for livestock, cooking utensils, farm tools or whatever they could take with them.

In 1844 Benj. Jones sold Thos. Trent 320 acres for \$100.00; in 1845 J. B. Gooch sold Samuel Pope 372 acres for \$200.00; and in 1858 Tillman Smith sold to A. D. Duncan one-half of his headright—320 acres for \$50.00 and fees.

In 1845 abstracts of title were issued to Evander Leach for 585 acres; to John Thompson for 640 acres; and to Mary Ward for 410 acres. In 1848 abstracts of title were issued to David Clark for one-third league; to Benj. Clark for one-third league, and to Kendall Lewis for 330 acres. After 1848 abstracts of title were more numerous throughout Titus County. Land certificates sold by the Mexican Government were often sold before the land was located, which gave the purchaser the pick of available lands.

CHAPTER TWO

ORGANIZATION TITUS COUNTY

In 1840 Bowie County on the East and Lamar County on the West were cut off Red River County.

On July 13, 1846 Titus County, which then included what is now Morris and Franklin Counties, was cut off Red River County. In 1875 Franklin and Morris Counties were cut off Titus County, which reduced Titus County to less than half its original size.

Titus County was named after A. J. Titus, a soldier in Texas War of Independence from Mexico, who settled 12 miles East of Clarksville where he opened a post office and established a farm. He organized the A. J. Titus Lodge of Masons and Knight Templars. He opened the first road and stage line from Red River to Jefferson by way of Mt. Pleasant. Jefferson at that time was the head of navigation on Cypress Bayou and the port of entry for all Northeast Texas. A. J. Titus was one of the largest landowners in this part of the State at the time of his death.

The first election in Titus County was held July 13, 1846, at which time the following officers were elected:

Byrd W. Gray, Chief Justice

J. D. Lilly, Sheriff

Bernard Hill, District Clerk

Jefferson Cook, County Clerk

Wm. Keith, Tax Assessor and Collector

County Commissioners were:

Wm. Peacock

R. H. Holbrook

Joseph Harrison

Wm. Sparks

R. C. Grove, County Surveyor

There were 295 votes cast in this first election. John Steward, Thos. L. Burns, James Bose, John Chambers and Alexander Nevil were appointed commissioners to find the center of Titus County, select a townsite within three miles of said center, lay off town lots, and sell them to the highest bidder, such lots to be paid for within twelve months, and the proceeds to be applied on the erection of public buildings, and that sufficient lots be reserved for such buildings. The county seat was to be five blocks wide and nine blocks long with some variation in width, containing a total of 48 blocks, with the Courthouse Square in the center of the nine blocks running east and west. Land for the townsite was donated by John Binnion, Sr., Richard Moore and L. Gilbert.

Mt. Pleasant is located at about 33 degrees 9" North Latitude, and the elevation is 413 feet above sea level.

The original townsite was laid out by Daniel McCall.

In May 1847, Elam Riddle bought Lots Nos. 3 and 4 in Block 6 on west side of the Square with 200 feet frontage and running back 120 feet for \$10.00.

The B. Merchant Survey, which takes in a large part of Mt. Pleasant, was bought by John Binnion in about 1840. John Binnion, Sr. later divided this survey among his three sons, giving to Martin Binnion the west one-third, to Isaac Binnion the middle one-third, and to John Binnion, Jr. the east one-third.

W. D. (Dock) Taliaferro, who was born in 1812, came to Mt. Pleasant in 1858, where he conducted a grocery and drug store until 1875 when he moved to Mt. Vernon, states that in 1862 he bought Martin Binnion's west one-third of the B. Merchant Survey

for \$5.00 per acre and later in the same year bought a part of Isaac Binnion's middle one-third.

It is not definitely known how Mt. Pleasant got its name. Some of the older citizens thought it was named because of the beautiful hills situated near the town. Others state that there is a legend handed down by the Indians who inhabited villages in this section, that the red mineral springs in the Southeast corner of the town with numerous other clear springs attracted the Indians as an ideal hunting ground. In the creeks were many fish and plenty of game here during the summer months for water and food, and for protection of the cane brakes and forest against the cold in winter. Thus it came about that this "great mound" became famous among the Indians who began to call it in their language "Happy or Pleasant Mound." This interpretation of his location was later communicated to the early settlers who began calling it "Pleasant Mound", which finally became Mt. Pleasant.

In 1851 a petition was addressed to the State Legislature requesting that a law be passed authorizing the town of Mt. Pleasant to assess and collect taxes. This petition was signed by the following citizens:

Washington Gray, Wm. M. Stephenson, Ambrose Ripley, John Kelley, D. G. Huff, Byrd W. Gray, John P. Hill, John H. Keith, Samuel Boynton, L. Ainsworth, A. Cooper, Reece Porter, Sam Porter, J. W. Bogue, A. Nevill, W. Keith, John Ervin, Peter Snodgras, David Snodgras, T. L. Burns, T. S. Rogers, T. J. Rodgers, John Binnion, B. T. Porter, G. Myers, T. Nevill, W. C. Batte, T. R. Riddle, R. J. Holbrook, John Brooks, John Snodgras, L. S. Skinner, W. McNeese, J. W. Stephenson, R. Stephenson and M. Binnion.

According to the Statutes, in counties of less than 10,000 population, the office of tax assessor and sheriff are combined, and the offices of district and county clerk are filled by one officer. Such was the existing case in Titus County until 1894 at which time the population became sufficient to warrant the division of these offices.

In 1900 Mt. Pleasant was incorporated with a Mayor and five Aldermen. T. Claude Hutchings, Sr. was the first Mayor but served only one year when he resigned and was succeeded by S. Porter Pounders who continued to serve as Mayor until 1909.

In 1946 the population of Mt. Pleasant had grown to more than 5,000, which under the law, made it possible for Mt. Pleasant to obtain a Home Rule Charter. A committee of 15 representative citizens was appointed to draft the proposed charter and submit it to a vote of the people for approval or rejection. The committee of 15 debated the proposed changes for more than a year, but were unable to agree, and finally appointed a sub-committee of three lawyers out of their group: Hiram G. Brown, Sam Williams and Holman Lilienstern to make a draft of the proposed Home Rule Charter, which they did. The proposed charter was voted on by the people in April, 1948 and the Council-City Manager Form of Government was adopted and has worked very satisfactorily.

1850 Census Record carries the following information concerning Titus County:

Population of the County was 3636 of which 467 were negroes.

293 Land owners and 548 dwellings.

Monthly wage of farm hand was \$11 per month and board.

Wages of a day laborer was fifty cents and board.

Day laborer without board was 75 cents.

Price of board to a laboring man was \$2.50 per week.

Average yield per acre was 30 bushels corn and 1200 pounds seed cotton.

Corn sold for \$1.25 per bushel.

Flour sold for \$10.00 per barrel.

Land sold from 25 cents to 50 cents per acre.

Of the 293 landowners, 127 had 20 acres or less in cultivation. All the landowners had from 3 to 230 acres in cultivation. A few had slaves. Only 45 families had 50 or more acres in cleared land. Only 6 had 125 acres or more in cultivation. They were considered the planters of their time and were as follows:

Owner	Acres Cleared	Acres Un- improved	Land Value	Bales Cotton Raised
Wm. Peacock	230	540	\$1000	8
Livingston Skinner	150	2000	1100	9
Cynthia Stewart	140	80	1500	20
Wm. C. Batte	200	1000	3000	19
John G. Chambers	140	1140	1000	7
Wm. B. Willis	125	440	2

Fourteen of the 923 families had no horses, but 5 of these had oxen. Three had only one mule, and 6 had no work animals at all. Twenty-two land owners had no farm emplements of any cash value.

In 1857 improved land in Titus County was selling at from \$8 to \$10 per acre, and unimproved land at from \$2 to \$5 per acre.

Total taxable property was \$2,135,616.

There were 1763 negro slaves valued at \$948,140.00.

There were 1920 horses valued at \$137,000.

There was \$30,640 loaned out at interest from 53 lenders.

\$21,200 worth of merchandise on hand.

Poll taxes collected amounted to \$329, and \$2260.03 County tax was collected.

From the diary of John Carson who came to Titus County in 1858:

A young pioneer age 20 with his 16 year old wife and five months old baby left Tennessee in October 1858 on the long trip to Titus County by ox wagon. In his diary he lists the following items purchased on the trip and cost of each: One turkey 35 cents, box of matches 5 cents, half dozen eggs 5 cents, whiskey 15 cents to 25 cents per quart, bacon 10 cents per pound, half bushel of corn meal 25 cents, powder for firearms \$1.00 per pound, box of caps 10 cents, one asfidity 10 cents, one ounce camphor 10 cents, one pound copperas 5 cents, six pounds coffee \$1.00, money purse 10 cents, ferry across Mississippi River 80 cents, ferry across Sulphur River 25 cents, 12 bundles fodder for oxen 20 cents, venison ham 50 cents.

After arrival at Mt. Pleasant he made following purchases: four plugs tobacco \$1.00, one pair shoes \$1.00, set of knives and forks \$2.00, coffee pots 37½ cents, bottle of ink 10 cents, spool of thread 10 cents, ditching spade \$1.50, razor strop \$1.12, shaving brush 30 cents, small tin bucket 35 cents.

He earned \$6.50 for "riving out" 1300 rails, and pulled fodder for A. Wofford for which he received 10 bushels snapped corn in the fall.

Following are some of the merchants, doctors, lawyers and large land owners residing in Titus County before the Civil War. The year shown indicates there is documentary evidence showing them here at that

time. Some probably came even earlier than the year shown: 1838 J. Ben Gooch and Isaac Bruton; 1846 H. T. Withee and J. W. Withee; 1844 Absolom Sparks, John Crain, and Joel Crain; 1845 Warren Keith; 1846 John Steward, Thos. Burns, B. W. Gray, J. D. Lilly, Bernard Hill, Jefferson Cook, Wm. Keith, R. C. Grooves, R. E. Holbrook, Joseph Harmon, Richard Moore, Lewis Gilbert, John Binnion, Sr., Daniel McCall, Wm. Young, Burl Smith, Elam Riddle, Jesse G. Riddle, Alexander Nevill, James Bose, John Chambers, Daniel Wall; 1847 Johnathon W. Dobbs and W. H. Johnson; 1848 John Speak, John U. Mebane, and Clinton J. Willard; 1849 Henry Bickerstaff, Cynthia Stewart, Wm. Cherry, and Mart S. Barnett; 1850 Wm. H. Christian, Sam Boynton, Thos. R. Hill, John Nugent, Ben Pirtle, J. A. Houghton, Wm. Stephenson, Wm. C. Batte, Sr., Wm. B. Willis, Abram Stroud and Andrew J. Ward; 1851 Theo. Stewig, Wm. Burris, Wm. Watts, Solomon W. Turner, Ambrose Ripley, John Kelley, D. G. Huff, Washington Gray, John P. Hill, John H. Keith, L. Ainsworth, A. Cooper, Reece Porter, Sam Porter, J. W. Bogue, John Ervin, Peter Snodgrass; David Snodgrass, John Snodgrass, John Brooks, Wm. McNeese, J. W. Stephenson, R. Stephenson, Martin Binnion, Isaac Binnion, Jr., T. S. Rogers, T. J. Rogers, B. T. Porter, G. Myers, T. Nevill, T. R. Riddle, R. J. Holbrook; 1852 Dunston Traylor, W. S. Coffey, Dr. J. Hendricks, Dr. T. P. Lockhart, W. T. Blythe, E. A. Blythe and Jim Bivins; 1853 Christopher Williams, R. E. Hines, Jesse A. Reed, W. J. Williams, I. N. Williams, Sr., John Sparks and James B. Sparks; 1854 J. Isaac, Alfred Lewellen, Thos. G. Riddle and C. G. Stephens; 1855 Wm. Fabron, J. Q. Hall, J. J. Hall, Rev. E. H. Green, G. N. Suggs, James Morgan, J. H.

King, Zack Orrill and Madison W. Bowman; 1856 J. F. Wilkinson, Sr., M. G. Jones, Edward O. Jones, and L. Scott; 1857 Josh Stephens, Francis M. Sparks and Cicero J. Corder; 1858 W. D. (Dock) Taliaferro, F. W. Benson, Jesse Benson, Geo. A. Christian, O. L. Holmes, Jerry Hogue, L. W. Lissenbee, H. Fitzgerald, J. J. Musgrove, and Isham Cherry; 1859 S. W. Kirk and James E. Robertson.

CHAPTER THREE

PLANTATION LIFE

Titus County was typical of the Westward extension of the plantation system in the South.

In 1850 the majority of slaves were owned by families who had only a few slaves. In 1860 the majority of the slaves were owned by planters who had from 5 to 15 slaves. The families who had only a few slaves worked in the field side by side with the slaves. With the large increase of slaveholders in 1860, the prevailing condition was entirely changed, slaves worked under direction of the owner or an overseer. The equality that marked the frontier began to give way to planters and poor whites. The labor that released the wilderness was pushed into the background by that of the slave who produced cotton.

The decade witnessed changes in the crops produced. In 1850 crops had been grown largely for home consumption and not for market. In 1860 the population had increased to 9648, requiring a greater amount of food. In addition there were produced 4953 (400 pound)

bales of cotton against 314 bales in 1850. Cotton was the only staple crop produced in 1860 for export.

The farm equipment also greatly improved during the decade. Only 17 of the 796 landowners in 1860 had no work stock, and only 26 had no cattle. Work oxen were still widely used; hogs numbered about 25 to the farm. Those who had come to the County in the early days had increased their possessions and the newcomers were more prosperous than the pathfinders had been.

There were nine sawmills valued at from \$1000 to \$5000 each. These mills produced lumber valued at from \$3750 to \$18,750 with the average about \$11,830 per year.

Theo Stewig purchased a sawmill in 1855 near Greenhill and moved it to the Southwest corner of the County and advertised square pine lumber at \$1.25 per 100 feet.

There were seven tanneries in 1860 and nine grist mills. A one-sixth toll was charged for grinding flour and meal.

The people petitioned the Legislature to grant J. W. Dobbs a charter for a toll bridge across White Oak Creek between Mt. Pleasant and Clarksville.

In 1866 Sulphur Bridge & Turnpike Co. was granted the following toll rights:

Wagon and 6 horses or wagon and 3 yoke of oxen \$1.50.

Wagon and 4 horses or wagon and 2 yoke of oxen \$1.25.

Wagon and 2 horses or wagon and 1 yoke of oxen \$.75.

Buggy and one horse \$.25.

Loose horses or cattle \$.05 each.

In 1859 there were two school institutions in Mt. Pleasant a male and female academy. The male institute was taught by James E. Murray, a man of seven years experience. This school was located on the Eastern edge of town. The school term began the first of May and ended September 30th. This was during the period when there was little farm work to be done. Tuition ranged from \$12.50 for primary student; \$15 for teaching geography, composition and mathematics; and \$30 for teaching Greek, Latin and higher branches of English. These charges were for the five month term.

Population of Mt. Pleasant and Titus County according to census reports:

Census	Mt. Pleasant	Titus County
1847	-----	2157
1850	227	3636
1860	-----	9648
1870	-----	11339
1880	-----	5959
1890	-----	8190
1900	-----	12292
1910	3137	16422
1920	4099	18128
1930	3541	16003
1940	4528	19228
1950	6342	17302
1960	8027	16785

According to the 1860 Census there were nine churches in the County:

Four Missionary Baptist Churches—property valued at \$4600.

One Primitive Baptist Church—property valued at \$200.

One Methodist Episcopal Church—property valued at \$600.

One Methodist Church—property valued at \$120.

One Christian Church—property valued at \$300.

One Union Church—property valued at \$800.

There were 796 farm owners; 1281 dwellings; 3213 horses and mules; 706 work oxen; 488 milch cows; 12965 other cattle.

There were 20 large farms ranging from 300 to 1000 acres or cultivated land.

A description of a plantation will illustrate the farm conditions in Titus County during the period from 1850 to 1860.

J. Q. Hall, one of the prosperous farmers, who lived near Greenhill, came to Titus County before the Civil War. He had a farm of 2080 acres, 80 acres of which was improved, and the land was valued at \$8400, his livestock \$800, farm implements \$200, and manufactured articles at \$150. The livestock on the farm consisted of two horses, five mules, eight cows and twenty hogs. During the fiscal year ending June 1, 1860 the farm produced 500 bushels of corn, 20 bales of cotton, 100 bushels of oats, 50 bushels of sweet potatoes, 200 pounds of butter, and \$40 worth of livestock had been slaughtered.

The Hall home was built of hewn logs notched and fitted together at the ends and put together with wooden pegs, and chinked with mud. There were large fire places in each of the two large rooms at the front of the house. There were two shed rooms in the rear portion of the house. The inside of the house was finished with smooth boards, made with a drawing knife, to fit between the logs, giving a smooth surface.

The fire places were made of native stone which furnished heat and a means of preparing meals. Straps of iron extended from the side, on which pots and pans could be placed to cook. The rooms were not sealed overhead. Large oak logs were used as supports between the floor and the roof, and from these logs stalks of tobacco were often hanging to dry. The slave quarter buildings were the same as the Hall home but the rooms were smaller. The slave children played in the yard in front of the slave quarters, and the adult slaves sat there in fair weather and sang their folk songs and gossiped among themselves.

Chairs for the J. Q. Hall home were made of ash with strips of rawhide across the bottom with the hair remaining and extending upward. The beds were homemade with rope slats. The ropes also served to hold the beds together, and a small block of wood was used to tighten the bed up and prevent sagging. Over this rope was placed "White Oak Splits" as the first covering. This was the inner bark of a white oak tree woven into a ring like a mattress.

The slave quarters faced the rear of the Hall home with a big yard between. Every Sunday afternoon, after returning from the Presbyterian Church at Greenhill, Mrs. Hall would call the slaves together in the yard and teach them the same Sunday School lesson that had been taught at the church.

The slave foreman Manuel and Mandy Sherrill with 8 others occupied the slave cabins. Manuel and Mandy Sherrill remained with Mr. Hall until his death in 1875.

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The only piano in this section was moved here from Tennessee by Mr. Hall in 1857. It was a great novelty and people came from adjoining neighborhoods to hear

Miss Ella Hall play. At that time the favorite music was: "Bonapart's Retreat", Barbara Allen, and Dumb Wife. "When You and I Were Young Maggie" brought by a Yankee soldier stationed here after the Civil War, was a favorite.

CHAPTER FOUR

CHURCHES

Old Union Baptist Church of Christ was organized at Union, December 30, 1854 with seven charter members: Alfred Lewellen, Nancy Evans, Charlotte Lewellen, Thos. G. Riddle, Nancy M. Riddle, and Ellen Broadus by experience. C. G. Stephens was the first Moderator, and J. Isaac was Church Clerk. One charter member was a slave.

In the early days Baptism was in the streams no matter how cold the water.

Members who failed to appear at the Church on appointed days were visited by a committee during the following week to find the cause of their non-attendance. If there was no cause, they were placed on probation and if they did not show signs of remorse of conscience, their names were removed from the church roll. However, this was not done until they had been visited and prayed over by various members of the church.

Members of the early churches were visited by the pastor or the deacons between the monthly meetings and reports made as to each member's spiritual welfare, or as to whether each was "found at peace". Church was held one Sunday each month, but Sun-

day School was held each Sabbath Day. A preacher who preached less than two hours was not considered much of a preacher.

After the crops were laid by in the summer, camp meetings were held under brush arbors. These camp meetings lasted from two to four weeks, and people came in ox wagons from miles around and camped until the meeting was over.

As the various churches would have preaching only one Sunday a month, their members many times would attend churches of another faith. They would worship at the Baptist Church one Sunday, at the Methodist Church the next Sunday, and at the Presbyterian Church the following Sunday.

When a communicant got drunk or committed some other mis-deed, he was tried and "churched". And his name was not placed back on the church roll until he expressed remorse of conscience, confessed his sin before the church, and asked to be forgiven. Some of the brethren liked their liquor so well that they spent as much time out of the church as they did as members. They were like the Irishman's car—on again gone again.

The Presbyterian Church at Greenhill was organized in 1860 with eighteen members, seven of whom were slaves.

E. H. Green for whom Greenhill was named, was the first pastor. J. Q. Hall was elected Elder, and J. J. Hall and G. N. Suggs as deacons. Following is a list of the charter members:

J. Q. Hall, Mrs. D. E. Hall, Miss M. C. Hall, Miss Ella Hall, J. J. Hall, Mrs. M. E. Hall, Miss Margaret Hall, Mrs. L. D. Hindman, Mrs. E. B. Cobb, Mrs. M. Hindman, Mrs. C. C. Green, Mrs. Mary Bolin, James

Morgan and the following slaves: Manuel, Emma, Rhoda, Livick and Celia.

After the Civil War, Elam Riddle deeded a lot on the Southeast corner of Third and Jefferson Streets to the Methodists with the understanding that any church built thereon was to be used by all denominations. A church building was erected by the Methodists and both the Methodist and Baptists held services there on alternate Sundays for many years.

Owing to lack of records it is not definitely known when the Methodist Church in Mt. Pleasant was organized.

The journal of the Conference held in 1837 shows the Mt. Pleasant Church as a charge of the Conference, as a preacher was assigned. This would indicate the church was organized at least as far back at 1836.

From the best information obtainable the first church building was a wooden structure erected on the lot donated by Elam Riddle on the Southeast corner of Third and Jefferson Streets, where Legg & Harrison's clothing store is now located.

On January 21, 1893 C. C. Carr, Sr. gave to the Methodist E. Church South a large lot on the Northwest corner of East Third and Church Streets for church purposes, conditioned upon the erection of a church building within two years from date of deed.

A frame church building was constructed on this lot, but this building burned in 1915, and a lot was purchased on the Southwest corner of 4th and North Jefferson Streets, where a tabernacle was erected. This Tabernacle was used until 1921 when the present brick church building was erected on the corner of East Third and Church Streets. In 1924 there was an indebtedness remaining against the Church, of about

\$25,000, which was paid off by Booker Tennison, Jr., and the name of the church was changed to The Tennison Memorial Church in honor of Tennison's parents.

In 1950 this church building was greatly enlarged.

Since 1847 the following have served as pastor: M. F. Cole in 1847, Samuel Lynch, Joseph Johnson, Wm. McCarty, West D. Lovelady, Joseph H. Hamil, James L. Terry, Calvin Cocke, M. T. Leach, Chas. E. Lamb, J. J. Davis, James Graham, J. E. Walker, W. W. Horner, S. S. Hawkins, J. E. Walker, S. S. Williams, P. L. Smith, W. A. Edwards, Wm. Leatherwood, E. B. Thompson, A. Little, John S. Mathis, A. A. Wagon, A. Nelson, F. A. Downs, J. M. Adams, G. V. Ridley, Geo. H. Collins, J. A. Stafford, G. L. Taylor, A. A. Kidd, M. N. Terrell, H. B. Smith, W. F. Davis, J. C. Marshall, F. E. Few, H. J. Hays, C. E. Vivion, M. R. Turner, W. D. White, Ervin Jackson, J. H. Malone, Terry Wilson, R. S. Marshall, R. A. Watson, W. L. Aiken, Ben K. Bering, Ed Mathison, Frank E. Luker, Rubal Moore, Lee Lemmons, Chester Phillips, Eugene Bennett and Mouzon Fletcher.

There are no records available as to when the Mt. Pleasant First Baptist Church was founded. B. C. Pierce stated in his thesis that there were three Baptist Churches in Titus County in 1850, and that some of the oldtimers said that the First Baptist Church of Mt. Pleasant was one of these. The oldest printed record available is a copy of the Minutes of the Third Annual Session of the Pittsburg Association held in the First Baptist Church of Mt. Pleasant, September 15-17, 1882 at which time the Church had 24 members.

The first church, a wooden structure was erected on the Northwest corner of Third and Madison Streets in 1890 on a lot donated by W. A. Dillard. Prior to

this time, the First Baptist Church had services in a frame church building owned by the Methodists, located near the Southeast corner of Third and Jefferson Streets about where Legg & Harrison now have a clothing store. The Methodists and Baptists holding services on alternate Sundays. F. W. Fitzpatrick was Sunday School Superintendent and his daughter, Mrs. Mame F. Swint was the organist. Mrs. Allie Rowland McCarter (nee Johnson) was a member of the church at that time, and Mrs. Norma Fuller Martin attended Sunday School there. The Baptists and Methodists had Sunday School together and used Methodist literature.

The Church had several part time pastors including: R. W. Priest, Isaac Rogers Riddle, Buck Riddle, Bob Jenkins, N. A. Seale and H. N. G. Bentley.

Rev. Gillespie was the first full time pastor. Rev. John Holland, father of John D. Holland, Sr., was pastor in 1907, and lived in the first parsonage which was completed in 1908 on land donated by J. A. Black, father of Joe Black. The first wedding performed in the new parsonage was that of Norma Fuller and John Martin.

During the pastorate of Rev. Holland, there was talk of erecting a new church building, but it was not until 1917 during the pastorate of Rev. W. D. Hathorn that work on the building was started. The work was slow, owing to the war, and it was not completed until 1919. In fact, some of the inside finishing was not completed until 1922 or 1923 during the pastorate of Rev. A. W. Reaves.

During the ministry of Rev. L. E. Lamb, the Ellis Educational Building was made possible through the donation made by John J. Ellis of 100 lots in Highland

Park Addition. Previous to that time, the Church had purchased the two lots on the corner of Madison and West Fourth Streets.

It was during the pastorate of Rev. J. N. Vandiver, 1927-1936, that the Church adopted the budget plan and tithing program which has been so successful in financing the work of the Church.

During the pastorate of Dr. O. J. Chastain, the Church built and equipped what is now known as the Delwood Baptist Church and the Highland Park Baptist Church. Both of these churches started out as Missions. Mr. W. M. Driggers gave the lot and part of the lumber for the Delwood Church, and also gave the lot for the Highland Park parsonage.

Rev. L. L. Morriss served as pastor from 1949 to 1954 and it was during his ministry that the present new church building and the second educational building were built.

Rev. J. O. Morman was pastor from October, 1954 to March, 1958, and during his pastorate the Church purchased the Clayton property and the Caldwell property on Van Buren Street for parking purposes.

Following is a list of the full time pastors:

J. T. Gillespie 1906-1907, John Holland 1907-1911, W. D. Hathorn 1913-1921, F. L. Hall 1921-1922, Ross Smith 1922-1922, A. W. Reaves 1922-1923, J. D. Fuller 1924-1927, J. N. Vandiver 1927-1936, L. E. Lamb 1936-1942, O. J. Chastain 1943-1949, L. L. Morriss 1949-1954, J. O. Morman 1954-1958 and Harvey D. Lewis 1959.

The Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian Church was organized in August 1881 by Rev. W. W. Brim, Evangelist of the Paris Presbytery, with twelve charter members as follows: J. R. Carmack, Mrs. M. G. Carmack, Dr.

and Mrs. I. Suggs, Andrew Walker, S. B. Shepperson, Mary Lou Miller, Misses Florence, Martha and Gussie Taylor, J. Gingles and Mary Williams. Dr. I. Suggs, Andrew Walker and J. R. Carmack were elected Elders.

In 1883 a frame church building was erected on the Northwest corner of Fourth and Madison Streets. This building was removed in 1923 and replaced with the present brick building.

In 1899 the Ladies Aid Society was organized with seven members as follows: Mesdames. C. O. Lide, J. S. Miller, Pearson Slaughter Durlin, R. J. Davis and Misses Grace Green and Bessie Slaughter.

In 1908 a Missionary Society was organized with 9 members and Mrs. J. G. Varner was elected President.

In 1917 the Ladies Aid Society and the Missionary Society were merged and called the Fannie Wallace Auxiliary after one of the faithful members.

For several years the Church has had an active Christian Endeavor Society the name of which has since been changed to Presbyterian Youth Fellowship.

The men's organization, organized in 1947 is known as The Men of The Church.

The Church has had the following pastors:

Rev. E. England, Rev. J. H. Wiggins, Rev. J. H. McCullough, Rev. H. M. Hooper, Rev. T. S. Johnson, Rev. J. M. Brooks, Rev. M. P. Slaughter, Rev. J. M. Cochran, Rev. O. B. Caldwell, Rev. J. G. Varner, Rev. R. L. Owen, Rev. A. K. Mattingly, Rev. Geo. C. Moore, Joe M. Owen, Robert A. Pitman, Sam M. Junkin.

Sometime between 1890 and 1895, Jesse G. Riddle realized the need of members of the Church of Christ to meet on the first day of the week, and chose a preacher by the name of T. W. Phillips, Sr., who lived

near Oak Grove, to assist him in organizing a church in Mt. Pleasant. A few members of the faith were called together and started meeting in the homes of the respective members. This continued until 1895 when a lot on the Southeast corner of Fifth and North Jefferson was procured from S. W. Webber by Butler Rolston, Sr., Calvin Cox, D. Scurlock and Jesse G. Riddle. Later in the year a frame building was erected on this lot. Bro. Jesse G. Riddle obtained most of the lumber for this building by trading raw timber on a tract of land he owned in Cypress bottom.

The Church continued to grow in membership, and it became necessary to make an addition. However, it was not long until this building became too small. This building was removed and on June 3, 1929 work was begun on a new brick church building. In 1955 this brick building was destroyed by fire, and a new and larger brick building was erected in its place.

The following have served as ministers of the North Jefferson Street Church of Christ:

R. D. Smith, Claude Keil, J. C. Foster, W. R. Yowell, W. S. Wylie, Luther Geiger, E. W. Stovall, S. C. Kinningham, Flavel Colley, R. L. Colley, Charles A. Holt, Wilbor Whittington, Basil D. Shillings.

Among the charter members of the North Jefferson Street Church of Christ were: Mr. and Mrs. Butler Rolston, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Phillips, Sr., J. G. Riddle, W. M. Stephenson, and a Mrs. Green who moved in here and who assisted in the organization of a church. The first meeting was held in the home of Jesse G. Riddle. His granddaughter, Miss Jessie Riddle, was present at this meeting but was too small to remember much about it.

St. Michael's Catholic Church was constructed in 1916 under the direction of the Sacred Heart Church of Texarkana as a Mission by the then Pastor, Rev. Boniface, who had Mass twice a year on week days. It was dedicated in November, 1918 by the late Joseph C. Lynch, Bishop of Dallas.

The Church is located on property donated by Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Bergin, both Catholics. Mr. Bergin was Manager of the Light Company in Mt. Pleasant at that time.

Father Frank O'Brien was the Pastor in 1918 and continued to come twice a year during Christmas and Easter holidays on week days until 1936, when Father S. Rubi, T.O.R. was sent from Wichita Falls twice a month on Sundays. He served until 1945.

In 1945 the La Salette Missionaries were sent to Gladewater with Mt. Pleasant and Red Hill as Missions, with Gladewater as headquarters, and with Rev. Alvarez Gilbert, M.S. as Pastor and John J. McNamara as Asst. Pastor. Father Gilbert was transferred to Grand Isle, La. in 1947, and was replaced by Rev. Thos. R. Leary, M.S. who served Mt. Pleasant until 1959 when he was returned to the Seminary at Jefferson City, Mo. The present Pastor is Rev. Louis Van Dane, M.S.

At the present time there are about forty families in the Parish which comprises Mt. Pleasant, Talco and Pittsburg.

On April 16, 1946, Mrs. Bob Sandlin and eleven other persons met with Bishop C. Avery Moss for the purpose of drawing up plans for an Episcopal Mission in Mt. Pleasant. Twelve days later, on St. Mark's Day, the first service and communion was held in the Recre-

ation Hall at the Refinery with the Rev. Thomas Carson of Texarkana officiating.

The first small flock consisted of: Mr. and Mrs. Bob Sandlin, Mr. and Mrs. George O'Neal, Mr. and Mrs. Nat Hogatt, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Green and Mrs. Mildred Morrison.

A Ladies Guild was organized, the vestry elected, a Sunday School started and the Mission named St. Marks.

What the membership lacked in number they made up in zeal, and with the assistance of the St. James Church of Texarkana, the Mission was able to carry on until the Rev. Charles Leech was secured as Rector. Under his leadership the group was formally admitted to the Diocese of Dallas as a Mission in January, 1947.

After holding meetings in the Recreation Hall at the Refinery and at the Pleasant Hotel, St. Marks finally found temporary refuge at the Odd Fellows Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Gross donated a tract of land in the Cross and Latson Additions for a church, and in 1947 the present church building was completed.

The following have served as Vicar: Rev. Charles Leech, Rev. Henry F. Fullerton, Rev. Chas. Reed Leech, Rev. Frank E. Walker, Rev. Henry L. Fullerton, Rev. Grover C. McElyra 1950-1952, Rev. Geo. M. Acher 1952-1956, Rev. Davis C. Herron 1956-1958, Rev. Keith L. Riggs 1959-

Rev. Henry Fullerton lived at Mineola and drove to Mt. Pleasant to serve when the Mission was without a Vicar.

The First Baptist Church at Winfield was organized on Easter Sunday in 1903 with the following charter members: Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Reed and sons, George

and Buckner; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Barrow and daughter, Coral; Mr. and Mrs. Jim Cargile; Mr. and Mrs. John Favor; Mr. and Mrs. Cobb Moore; Mr. and Mrs. Gene Redfearn; Mr. and Mrs. Sam T. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Newt Nutt; Miss Georgia Beck; Mrs. W. A. (Cenia) Emerson; Mrs. Sis Palmer; Mrs. Emma Smith, Mrs. Emaline Smith, and Miss Florence Westbrook.

Joseph Rutledge acted as Moderator and was the first pastor.

Work on a church building was started and the building completed in September, 1903, and the Church became a member of the Rehobeth Association.

On the day the Church was organized, Sunday School was begun with C. E. Moore as the first Superintendent.

A Ladies Aid Society was formed soon after the organization of the Church. In 1907 the name was changed to Woman's Missionary Society and Mrs. W. A. Emerson was elected President and Miss Florence Westbrook, Secretary.

In 1912 a Baptist Young People's Union was formed with Olin Caudle as its first Director.

In 1912 this Church along with eleven other churches were granted letters of dismissal from the Rehobeth Assn., and formed the Pittsburg Association.

On Palm Sunday, April 19, 1959, the original church building was destroyed by fire, and on June 19, 1959, a ground breaking was held for a new church building.

First Baptist Church at Talco was organized September 2, 1883. Among the charter members were: Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Q. S.

Loveless, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Geiger, Mr. and Mrs. Will Fry, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Glass, Mr. Ben Clark.

The church lot was donated by the P. & M. P. Ry., and the present church building was erected in 1957.

Among the pastors who served this church are: E. D. Gaddy, Isaac Riddle, Peter H. Rogers, Don Rogers, John McClung, M. F. Downing, J. W. Harper, J. B. Pruett, M. A. Wells, E. W. Henry, Don Jenson, C. W. North and James Scahfer the present pastor.

Calvary Baptist Church at Talco was organized August 18, 1938 with the following charter members: Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Harrell, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Thrash, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Friday, Mr. and Mrs. Barham Simmons, Mr and Mrs. E. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Arledge, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Stephenson, Truitt Smith, Christine Carter, Dorothy May Womack, Naomi Crabb, Edith Crabb, Mrs A. B. Crabb, Mrs. R. S. Welborn, R. C. Henderson, Mrs. R. A. Henderson, Mrs. L. E. Gameson, Mrs. C. B. Crabb, Mrs. Ina Odom, Shirley Patricia Smith, Mrs. W. B. Lockard, Ray Wheelis, Misses: Beulah Smith, Marsoleete Moore, Catherine Moore, Mrs. Joe Foster, Mrs. Paul E. Ferguson, Beryl Welborn, Genevieve Welborn, S. E. Welborn, E. Y. Brown and J. D. Pittman.

Following have served as Pastor: Joe Sullivan 2 years, S. D. Lindsey 4 years, Lonnie Lasater 1 year, Howard 11½ years, C. S. Miers 1 year, F. H. Ogilvie 2 years, Rufus Higginbotham 1 year, R. E. Bausum 2½ years, Joe Denton 3 years, C. M. Fields 2 years, J. A. Haley is present pastor.

The present church building was erected in 1955 during the pastorate of Rev. Joe Denton.

The First Christian Church at Cookville, Texas began with a small congregation in about 1884. Among first members were: Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Burford, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Sullivan, J. W. Miller and family and G. W. Duncan and family. At that time they had no church building, and held services in an old frame school building.

In 1893 a frame church building was erected on a lot donated by Major and Mrs. A. B. Cook. This is the second oldest building now standing in Cookville. In 1953, a minister was called on a full time basis, at which time the church building was remodeled and new pews installed.

In the early 1940's the Church of Christ was allowed to use the Christian Church Auditorium on Sunday afternoon for church services until they were able to erect a church building of their own. For a while the members of the Methodist Church used this auditorium for preaching service after the Methodist building was removed to another community. During this time the Christian Church continued with its regular church services.

The early records of the Church have been lost. From 1928 to his death in 1958, one of the Elders, Grover C. Garrett, served as Superintendent of the Church School and kept an accurate record of Church activities.

Among the early preachers who served this Church were: H. A. Smith, T. R. Burnett, V. L. Graves, E. H. Smith, Pat Murphy, Cephas Shelbourne, John Denton, Thos. W. Caskey, J. H. Lynch, M. M. Smith and C. C. Cox. Since 1928 the following have served as preach-

ers: Edward D. Hammer, Lee Emory, Gus Ramage, Leonard Mansen, Lawrence Bridges, Martin Pike and Stanley Land, the present minister.

The First Baptist Church at Cookville was a one room log building known as Antioch Church, and was located about a mile from the site of the present church building. It is not definitely known when the Antioch Church was built, but it must have been in the early 1840's, as the Rev. Sol Price, who often preached at this church, stated it was necessary to keep a man with a rifle sitting in the doorway during church services to keep a lookout against surprise attack by Indians.

It is not known just when the present Baptist Church building was erected, but a number of persons now living state they attended services in this building as far back as the early 1890's.

Among some of the early members were: Elijah Johnson and wife, Clarence P. Johnson and wife, I. T. Johnson and wife, Geo. Johnson, Polk Wright and wife, Dr. Gregory and wife, Mrs. Eliza Bynum and Dr. J. S. Taylor and family.

Among some of the early preachers who served this Church were: Rev. Sol Price, Rev. N. A. Seale, Rev. Tucker and Rev. Awtry.

HISTORY OF COOKVILLE CHURCH OF CHRIST

In about 1910 there was a division in the Christian Church at Cookville over the playing of a musical instrument in the Church, and the members who opposed musical instruments in the Church, withdrew from the Christian Church and started attending the Church of Christ at Mt. Pleasant.

In 1941, Henry Hopkins, who was attending the Mt. Pleasant Church of Christ, prevailed on L. L.

Geiger of that Church to hold services in the homes of the various members in Cookville. Services were first held in the home of Henry Hopkins and later in the homes of others. The members were: Henry Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Roper, Mrs. Verdie Thomas, Mrs. Glenna Taylor, Mr. Glen Roper, Mr. Lewis Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Burl Hamilton and Mr. and Mrs. Fado Hopkins.

The homes became crowded and the services were then held in the Cookville School Gymnasium. In 1942 the meeting place was changed, and the Church of Christ held services in the Christian Church Building on each Sunday evening.

During the next several years the preachers were as follows: S. C. Kenningham, Earl Dale, R. L. Colley, and W. R. Jones.

In 1947 during the ministry of W. R. Jones, the present church building was erected on land purchased by the Church.

The preachers following W. R. Jones were: Jack Holt, H. E. Wilhite, George Pledger, Conway Skinner, Tom Byers, Jack Martin, Edson Reynolds, H. L. Reynolds, the Edson Reynolds again who started preaching for the Church the second time in September, 1959 and is the preacher at the present time.

Following are a number of incidents that occurred in connection with Titus County Churches:

A number of years ago there was a town character in Mt. Pleasant who did not have quite "all his marbles". One of the Churches was holding a revival meeting and a number of devilish boys dressed this "town character" in a blue uniform with brass buttons and, just after the service started, had him march

down the aisle and take a seat on the front row where everyone could see him. Needless to say this almost broke up the meeting.

Uncle Matt lived on a farm several miles from Mt. Pleasant. He was a hard worker, but when he came to town, he would get drunk.

The Rev. Peter Rogers was holding a revival meeting out in the country and Matt, who had been to town and got "liquored up" stopped at the meeting and sat down on a back seat. Rev. Rogers was preaching a strong sermon, and every once in a while Matt would yell out "pour it on 'em Cousin Peter. Later as the liquor took further effect, Matt yelled out: "Cousin Peter if you had some of this liquor, I got, you would really give 'em Hell". Matt remarked later: "You know they fined me a hundred dollars, and he didn't think it was right".

There had been a long drouth and one evening a wagon load of his neighbors stopped at Uncle Matt's house and asked him to go with them to the church to pray for rain. Matt said, "alright just wait till I get my slicker, I don't want to get wet". Matt really had faith.

The early Hard Shell Baptists believed in something besides footwashing.

One day a stranger came into Barnes General Store, introduced himself, and told Barnes that he had only recently moved into this section, at which time he had sufficient money to run him for the year, but that one of his mules died and he had to use this money to buy another mule, and wanted to know if Barnes would furnish him \$25 worth of supplies on which to make a crop. Barnes asked whom he knew that could recommend him. The stranger gave the name of two of his

neighbors. Barnes then asked as to what church he belonged. The stranger replied that he was a "Hard Shell Baptist". Barnes immediately agreed to give him the \$25 line of credit. After the stranger had gone, a man who was in the store and overheard the conversation, asked Barnes why he had agreed to furnish this man who was a total stranger. Barnes reply was "Hard Shell Baptists always pay their debt. If he don't pay, the other members will see that I get my money."

CHAPTER FIVE

THE CONFEDERACY

When the Civil War came on, a majority of the people in Texas favored joining the Confederacy. Governor Sam Houston, knowing this, refused to convene the Legislature.

On December 3, 1860 a group of secessionist leaders at Autsin drew up an address to the people of Texas suggesting that the voters of each Representative District hold an election for the purpose of choosing delegates to a convention. Those selected were to meet in Austin January 28, 1861.

On February 23, 1861 special elections were held and Titus County voted 411 for secession and 285 voted against secession, which gave the secessionists a majority of 126. Anti-secessionists claimed this assemblage was unconstitutional but the sentiment in Texas had been so overwhelmingly for secession that the Legislature passed the resolution recognizing its full authority to act for the people.

On March 9, 1861 Texas joined the Confederacy. Immediately thereafter the enrolling of troops was begun throughout the State. Enrolling officer Courtes B. Sutton was commissioned to enroll 1000 men from Bowie, Red River, Titus, Lamar, Hopkins, Fannin, Hunt, Grayson, Collin, Cooke, and Denton Counties.

All men enrolled in the Company were to arm themselves as best they could and were to serve in the infantry for a term of twelve months unless sooner discharged. The Company was to hold itself in readiness to protect the northern border on Red River from the Louisiana line to Montague County. They were permitted to elect their own officers.

The work of organizing troops in Titus County began. Eight companies were organized, one being held in reserve and the others destined for active service. Not all of the men that participated in the War from Titus County enrolled in these companies. Many joined the forces organized in Red River and adjoining counties. Some even did not enlist in Texas, but left the State immediately and went to other parts of the Confederacy and started fighting. Of the eight companies from this County, seven were organized between July 1st and October 31, 1861. One other company was organized in Mt. Pleasant on February 24, 1862.

Most of the arms used were full stock muzzle loading guns that had been used to hunt bear, deer and other game. Double barrel shot guns were the favorite arms. Only a few had pistols and each carried a huge knife made out of a file. The clothing of the men was insufficient for hard service and their bedding consisted mostly of carpets taken from the floors of their homes.

During the Civil War, the usual routine of the home life was greatly changed. Most of the slave owners of Titus County had enlisted in the War and all of the sons who were old enough for service were also in the war. Thus the running of the farms and the handling of affairs was left largely in the hands of the women. Many of them carried on ably with the aid of the people left around the place. Many of the slaves owners had overseers to attend to their work, the handling of the finances being left in the hands of the mistress of the plantation.

Very few of the negroes deserted their masters during the war, and those that did were usually caught and returned home.

As a rule the slaves were treated kindly. Their work was long and hard and their living conditions were not very good, but the slaves were well satisfied to remain with their masters.

During this period the people had to raise the food they ate, and manufacture the clothing they wore. Some of the larger farms had their own cotton gins which were run by horse power and had a capacity of about four bales daily. There were also publicly operated gins scattered over the area. Each farm had its own blacksmith shop, and all implements were repaired on the plantation and many were made there. Cloth cost \$10 per yard and coffee \$1 per pound.

The clothes made at home were mostly cotton garments and were called "Kentucky jeans". Tanneries were located throughout the County and hides could be tanned on the halves, and people would take the leather and make their own shoes at home.

Slaves lived in long rows of cabins which had been provided by their masters.

The quality of the food was poor but they were given an adequate quantity which usually consisted of pork, beef and corn bread. On Sundays the slaves were sometimes given biscuits, which were made from flour of home grown wheat, butter and syrup in addition to the usual meal.

All the clothes the slaves wore were made on the plantation.

Slaves on some of the farms were permitted to have wives on other property, but had to get a permit before visiting them.

The pastimes of the slaves were singing, playing games and hunting.

During the war farming declined and almost no improvements were made. Business was practically at a standstill. The people were willing and tried to work, but the fear, anxiety and excitement brought on by the war greatly retarded their efforts. The people at home were trying to do their bit towards winning the war by sending aid to their loved ones on the battle field. The women would make socks, shoes, trousers and shirts for their sons and husbands, and men would come through the County at intervals and pick up these articles from the various homes and take them to a nearby station where such articles would be sent to the person for whom intended.

With the ending of the War in 1865, the soldiers began to return to their homes. Many of them were in rags and broken in spirit. The cause they had together defended was lost, and the men found themselves in a state of financial ruin. Poor management, as a result of their absence, and the general downward trend of economic affairs, had helped to bring about the conditions the soldiers had to face when they

returned to the County. Their large plantations which formerly had been worked by a number of slaves, now had to be cultivated with little hired help, and much of the land was permitted to go untilled. Some of the slaves chose to remain with their masters, but most of the negroes left the plantations immediately after learning of their freedom.

Due to the conditions that existed, it was a hard matter for the people to become accustomed to any routine of work, and as a result, production in all industries throughout the County was greatly reduced. This state of affairs continued to exist for about two years after the War, and then the negroes began gradually to return to work as share-croppers and day laborers. Negroes working as day laborers were paid \$9 monthly.

CONFEDERATE MUSTER ROLLS FOR TITUS

COUNTY IN CIVIL WAR

Titus Rangers—Headquarters at Wheatville in Titus County organized in 1861. W. B. Sheppard, Captain, Henry Hart, 1st Lieut., Wm. James, 2nd Lieut., John Denny, 2nd Jr. Lieut. Privates: F. Clement, W. B. Wright, James Ingram, Henry Bakey, D. L. Hall, A. J. Denny, D. C. Myers, J. Doran, R. S. Wheat, Alfred Rogers, James Murphy, Samuel Wheat, Henry Wheat, J. G. Whitehead, Frank Clark, Lilas Thomas, Jasper Smith, Mathew Henry, J. T. Martin, John Heard, G. M. McDonald, Wm. E. Hart, E. L. Murray, J. Heard, W. T. E. Burkhead, B. F. Hall, Wm. A. Bakey, N. S. Nealy, James Babb, John Springfield, J. D. Brown—

Meadows, Wm. McFosling, James McGowan, Wm. Lackey, Duncan Campbell, Samuel Corprew, James Corprew, O. P. Boyd, J. B. Pruitt, Aaron Hall, R. Smith, J. Winters.

Muster Roll of White Oak Spartans organized in Titus County in 1861: Thomas Bolin, Captain, Edward Cox, 1st Lieut., James P. Jackson, 2nd Lieut., James Ervin, 2nd Jr. Lieut., Edwin J. Smith, 1st Sgt., John Colron, 2nd Sgt., James Salmon, 3rd Sgt., Green Hunt, 4th Sgt., Jas. Salmaan, 1st. Corp., Gilbert Kuner, 2nd Corp., Moses Henkle, 3rd Corp., John Winchester, 4th Corp. Privates: H. P. Harris, P. T. Black, David Runnels, Hommand Coleman, Henry Runnor, W. D. Richardson, Wm. Cummings, W. H. Bolin, Elijah Kenner, W. R. Porter, John Williams, Wm. Shedd, J. W. Shedd, James Clary, J. N. Dawson, John Welkins, Jeremiah Johnson, Cornelious Walton, Isaac Binnion, J. W. Hendley, E. D. Hester, F. W. Bolin, Hames Brown, Newton Davis, James Davis, Joseph N. Bridges, J. T. Ligon.

Muster Roll of Captain Edwin R. Hawkins Company of Texas Fencibles, mustered in at Daingerfield, Texas, Aug. 17, 1861, consisting of men from Titus and Red River Counties: Edwin R. Hawkins Captain, John W. Bayzor 1st Lieut., J. N. Zachary 2nd Lieut., R. J. Lee 2nd Lieut., W. F. T. Wynne 1st Sgt., James I. Russey 2nd Sgt., Joshua H. Carr 3rd Sgt., John J. Thigpen 4th Sgt., Wm. Monkhouse 1st Cpl., Wm. Caswell 2nd Cpl., Wm. Sorrells 3rd Cpl., John W. Stephens 4th Cpl. Privates: Newton R. Anderson, Marshall E. Abernathy, Erastus H. Brooks, Wm. L. Burgess, Paden G. Beaichamp, James W. Blanton, Joseph Beard, Joseph L. Bryarly, Edward M. Black, Jesse B. Bloodworth, Daniel Cook, Caleb Cook, John S. Cooper, Fidell Cox,

Lee L. Cargill, Barnett Cargill, Marcus H. Cargill, James T. Dove, Thos. Darby, Thos. Dungan, Martin V. B. Easterwood, David Eudy, Alfred Eudy, John R. Ellis, Wm. H. French, Joseph Friday, L. P. Ford, John R. Favors, Whitmell M. Favors, David S. Giles, Elisha K. Gunn, Anderson A. Gouldsby, James M. Gouldsby, James T. Hancock, Wm. J. Huestep, J. Paris Hood, R. Henry Hughes, Joseph Hall, John T. Houston, Joseph Ivey, Burwell M. Irvin, Joseph Irvin, Nehemiah Knight, Wm. H. Knight, James W. Knight, Adyn Lynch, John Mars, Rainey Meadows, Johnson Mahan, Fandy W. McDaniel, Jacob Mayfield, Franklin W. Moore, J. T. C. McCaffery, Henry J. Norwood, Wm. N. Overall, Stephen H. Phillips, Wm. M. Russell, Sr., Abram M. Ryan, Wm. T. Rogers, Henry D. M. Rice, Wm. M. Russell, Jr., Stephen H. Shirley, H. G. Short, Joseph Sego, A. J. Sanders, James A. Seales, Joseph Sapert, Kenneth Thigpen, J. A. McHenry Urquhart, W. W. Voewll, David Tate Willis, Harvey Wakefield, John J. Young, John F. Young.

1862 Muster Roll of Captain J. M. Cook's Co. "I" of Confederate Army: J. M. Cook Captain, Thompson Morris 1st Lieut., Thad W. Reynolds 2nd Lieut., R. E. C. McDowell 1st Sgt., Wm. Bridges 3rd Sgt., W. E. Richardson 4th Sgt., Solin A. Loring 5th Sgt., James A. Currey 1st Cpl., W. A. Smith 2nd Cpl., G. E. Hinnant 3rd Cpl., Privates: Geo. Alsobrook, Wm. Allen, R. G. Batte, J. J. Boston, J. Y. Bradfield, J. W. Bradfield, J. R. Birin, J. S. Black, A. P. Coffey, G. B. Conly, R. J. Cook, D. A. Cook, Hiram Coffey, A. B. Cook, S. M. Corprew, J. J. Cason, A. G. Donaldson, A. J. Dolbbs, A. J. Fomby, L. S. Giles, F. B. Gunn, J. W. Hamilton, S. H. Holsten, J. H. Hood, E. B. Knight, Sam F. Knight, W. M. Logan, D. Moore, B. Moore, E. F. May, S. M.

Mayo, F M. Meeks, W. J. McGinnis, J. H. Norwood, Hugh Norwood, O. S. Nabors, S. Osborn, D. G. Porter, Y. (Z) Rogers, R. L. Slaton, C. E. Slaton, A. E. Scoote, J. G. Smith, W. H. Spence, P. A. Stratton, P. D. Sanders, J. H. Skinner, W. N. Townlin, R. E. White, J. E. W. Walker, R. T. Webb, J. A. Welch, J. H. Wakefield, L. L. Wakefield, W. R. Byers, A. D. Taylor, W. T. Davis, B. B. Coffey, J. T. Iuin, B. P. Williford, William Ellis, James Gilliam, W. J. Mayo.

Military Reserve Co., Beat 8—Titus County, organized in 1861. P. H. Scott Captain, J. S. West 1st Lieut., J. D. Pruitt 2nd Lieut., G. B. Goodman 2nd Lieut., W. C. Wilhite 1st Sgt., Privates: J. C. Evans, W. C. Van, S. M. Davis, J. F. Rufty, A. H. Wiche, G. A. Wilhite, Homes Bassett, M. F. White, W. L. Murphy, J. Provence, R. Redding, D. Campbell, S. B. F. McGee, W. B. Smith, A. G. Culp, J. L. Holder, J. Keith, J. N. Taylor, W. S. Leater, L. J. Prather, I. J. Prather, J. G. Stallcup, W. P. Stallcup, John Cook, Ben Cook, T. D. Winn, M. T. Taylor, Jame Hogue, A. Weaver, H. White, Geo. Smith, J. McMillan, Dave Daniel, Wiley Daniel, James Clerey, G. W. Booth, S. C. Booth, J. Horn, W. H. Tigert, B. C. White, James Cookston, A. Ware, F. M. Gibson, W. J. Base, J. N. Tigert, J. B. Proctor.

Harris Grays — Headquarters at Harris Springs, Texas. M. G. Harris Captain, A. P. Coffey 1st Lieut., J. C. C. Peack 2nd Lieut., J. A. Welch 2nd Jr. Lieut., E. A. Richardson 1st Sgt., Privates: J. N. McCone, John Holloway, Wm. A. Sorrell, Richard Hefnor, John Lilly, B. P. Waples, Wm. L. Findly, Crawford Dolby, Hollis Dolby, Turner High, John T. Wilson, B. F. Williford,, G. F. Sarten, John Hefner, John Stewart, John H. Sperman, G. R. Cheetham, Thos. H. Cheetham, A. T. Finby, L. M. Dorris, James Griffis, J. M. Griffis,

J. P. Combs, John Turner, John H. Gray, Isaac Skinner, D. B. Sorrells, Thos. McCone, H. B. Lilly, Edward Cheetham, Samuel Stewart, William Stewart.

Muster Roll of Captain W. H. Christian, Company "G" of Col. O. M. Roberts Regiment, Texas Volunteer Infantry, Confederate States Army enrolled at Gray Rock in Titus County, Texas Feb. 24, 1862. (The numerals following the name indicates the person's age at time of enlistment).

Wm. H. Christian, Captain 37, Elijah W. Liles, 1st Lieut. 35, James Grant, 2nd Lieut. 42, Daniel Scurlock 3rd Lieut. 24, Isaac R. Riddle 1st Sgt. 31, M. H. Leake 2nd Sgt. 28, David W. Colley 3rd Sgt. 40, James F. Harper 4th Sgt. 24, Amos F. Culp 5th Sgt. 26, Wm. M. Mosley 1st Cpl. 18, James Aiken 2nd Cpl. 21, Joseph Williams 4th Cpl. 20. Privates: Peter Adkins 26, Wm. C. Aydelott 27, Thos. Barrett 22, Joseph Brown 23, L. T. Bruton 21, Robert Broaddus 24, Joseph J. Brice 23, W. M. Crockwell 38, A. J. Claunch 33, Isham B. Cherry 32, Stephen Canady 20, Jasper M. Clemens 26, John S. Christian 19, Newton Cook 18, Jasper Cook 18, John Douglass 19, A. G. V. Doney 35, James P. Davis 23, John Daffern 26, Erwin Daffern 28, James Ervin 34, Bradford Fitzgerald 24, A. L. Fitzgerald 20, James Ferguson 43, Witt Ferguson 31, Hiram Giles 31, Geo. W. Gentry 25, F. M. Gibson 36, Wm. H. Graham 20, Joseph F. Gill 39, David P. Hall 35, Middleton Harrison 23, Elhu Holcombe 30, Joseph Howell 28, Ruffin Ham 22, Jeremiah Johnson 23, Wm. H. Justiss 27, James Ligon 26, David Largent 26, Thos. S. Lee 30, Rufus Mann 25, W. S. Main 37, Alderine Musgrove 18, L. B. McMillin 48, Alfred Perrin 18, Thos. D. Pearson 31, W. N. Price 28, John Parchman 18, Lewis Ruckman 27, Samuel Richardson 40, James Rowland 18,

James F. Rufey 20, Thos. H. Rountree 25, James L. Sanders 24, J. R. Smith 31, Edwin Smith 30, Joseph Sparks 18, James H. Sanders 45, John M. Shed 26, E. G. Thomason 24, David Tinnin 27, William Talbott 19, Romulus Talbott 20, R. C. Wilkinson 24, Augustus Wyche 25, Joseph Wall 21, Terrell G. West 20, Wm. Riley Welch 19, Wm. T. White 39, Milton White 21, Napoleon Wood 32, Isaac Williams 23, P. D. Weatherford 21, John P. Wood 24.

CHAPTER SIX

RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD

Upon returning to their homes, the soldiers found the government under control of the "Yankees". It was hard for the people to be on friendly terms with the men they had so bitterly opposed, but they had no choice in the matter.

On May 29, 1865, General Sheridan was assigned to command the military division of the Southwest with headquarters in New Orleans. On June 10, 1865, he ordered General Gordon Granger with 1800 men to Galveston. Granger arrived on June 19, 1865, and immediately with instructions, assumed command of all forces within the State and issued orders declaring that by proclamation of the President, all slaves were free; that all acts of the Governor and Legislature of Texas since the ordinance of secession were illegal; that all persons having in their possession public property of any description formerly belonging to the late so-called Confederate State or the State of Texas, should turn it over to the proper United States officer

at the nearest station. These stations were located at Marshall, Houston, Galveston, Bonham, San Antonio and Brownsville.

The people of the County were allowed no voice in its government as all the County officers were appointed by Governor A. J. Hamilton. These men held their offices for a year or two until the inauguration of the Throckmorton regime Sept. 2, 1866. It was during this time that the greater part of the lawlessness, which was characteristic of the Reconstruction period, occurred.

The government which was instituted did not meet with the approval of the Texans who had taken sides with the Southern cause. Meetings were called for the purpose of ascertaining public opinion regarding the matter. Such a meeting was held at Paris on July 17, 1865. On July 8, 1865 the following notice was published in the Northern Standard, a newspaper published at Clarksville, Texas.

"A public meeting of persons from several counties is to be held at Paris in Lamar County on July 17th for action on the part of the people that their purpose and determination may be made known not only to each other, but to all whom it may concern, whereby harmony and unity of action may be attained and the necessity of military rule and coercive measures upon the part of the United States Government may be avoided.

It is desired that all intelligent men from the surrounding counties should meet, and advise together, and take concurrent action for the general good."

The public meeting was attended by men from Titus and a number of other Northeast Texas counties. The Hon. B. W. Gray of Titus County was elected Presi-

dent of the meeting; the Hon. T. G. Wright of Red River County, Vice-President, and the Hon. E. H. Dohoney of Lamar County as Secretary.

The president opened the meeting with a brief talk in which he urged that all counties observe the law of the land. After some discussion, a committee of twelve was appointed to draw up a set of resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting. Henry Jones of Titus County was a member of the committee. The resolutions adopted by the committee stated the intentions and willingness of the people that had assembled at Paris, Texas to support the Government and respect the military authority over them. They also recommended that the Governor call a convention so that the loyal people might have an opportunity to re-establish civil government in Texas.

During the years 1866 and 1867, the government of Titus County was entirely in the hands of a few men who had been appointed by Governor A. J. Hamilton. The office of Chief Justice was filled by Joshua Johnson who was appointed Aug. 7, 1865. Other County officers appointed Oct. 11, 1865 were: Isham Cherry, Clerk of the District Court; Wm. H. Johnson, Clerk of the County Court, who refused to qualify, and James Brown was appointed in his place; Henry Jones, Sheriff; A. Hill, Treasurer; Aaron Suggs, Assessor and Collector; Joel Arrington, W. E. Hart, Thos. F. Briarly and Wm. H. Christian, County Commissioners. These men received little co-operation from the citizens of the County.

During the Reconstruction period, Jefferson was headquarters for Union soldiers stationed in this part of the State.

General Gordon was appointed to act as Judge in the various counties throughout East Texas. He held court in Mt. Pleasant twice yearly, and was escorted by a number of soldiers on all of his trips going to and from court.

Negroes were permitted to serve on juries in Titus County. Many men throughout the County were arrested without any cause, whatsoever, and then taken to Jefferson for imprisonment, where they were placed in a stockade, which covered about two acres and was full most of the time. Almost every man in the County was conscripted for public service by General Gordon and requested to do road work.

Lev H. Old, only nine years of age at the time, was conscripted and given work as a teamster.

Yankee soldiers would often go in the homes of private citizens and demand that food be prepared for them. In the same high-handed manner, the soldiery confiscated livestock and equipment.

During the Civil War Quantrell's Guerillas spent one or two winters in Titus and adjoining counties. They would separate into groups of 4 or 5 and each group would stay in a separate community, some in: Mt. Pleasant, Daingerfield, Snow Hill, Gray Rock and other communities. Among these men was Cole Younger, a relative of the Dalton boys, who became an outlaw after the war.

In the 1880's the Dalton Gang robbed the bank at Longview and engaged in a gun battle with some of the citizens, resulting in several members of the gang being wounded. In their flight they spent the night at the home of a farmer on White Oak. Many years later a man by the name of Allen, while hunting on Stinking Creek which runs into White Oak, found a large quan-

tity of coins which the rains had washed out of the Creek bank, and it was thought that this was part of the loot taken from the Longview Bank.

After the Civil War, a number of returning soldiers turned outlaw and roamed over Titus and adjoining counties, robbing, stealing and killing. They were especially bad about killing negroes.

One of these returned soldiers, who turned outlaw, and his companion showed up at the home of Dr. J. F. Wilkinson, Sr. and asked to spend the night. Dr. Wilkinson had never seen either of these men before. The outlaw had been drinking but his companion told Dr. Wilkinson he would see that this man did not cause any trouble. After supper these men slept on the porch. Dr. Wilkinson had a negro boy working for him. The next morning the outlaw spied this negro boy and was about to shoot him when Dr. Wilkinson intervened and talked him out of it. After breakfast the outlaw and his companion rode to Gray Rock where the outlaw attempted to ride his horse into a store and was shot and killed by the owner.

Outlaw gangs were a constant menace to trade and they did not show the least hesitancy to kill. They frequently robbed Government wagon trains transporting supplies for the soldiers.

There was an outlaw that fled from Louisiana to Texas with a few followers, and set up a camp in the bottom of White Oak Creek several miles north of Sulphur Springs. While located in that vicinity, this gang committed many crimes throughout Northeast Texas. An army camp was established at Sulphur Springs in 1868, and there were several clashes between the soldiers and this outlaw gang. Finally the gang became so brazen that the State offered a

\$1000.00 reward for the leader's arrest. He then fled to Johnson county near Alvarado, where he changed his name and took a partner. It was the habit of the outlaws to visit Alvarado late in the evening or during the night and shoot-up the town and rob where they pleased. At last their crimes became unbearable and the citizens formed an organization to kill them. It was learned that the outlaws were coming to town to buy needed supplies and the townspeople were on the lookout for them. About 6:00 o'clock on a Monday evening, the outlaws were seen approaching the town. As the two outlaws rode in, they saw the men running into the stores and shutting the doors. The outlaws attributed this to fear on the part of the townspeople, but in reality the men had run for their guns. Just as the two outlaws started to dismount, a fusillade of buckshot was rained on them from practically every business house in town and both outlaws fell mortally wounded.

The greater part of the crimes committed in Titus County, however, were committed by individuals. There were many cases of arson, larceny, murder and theft. These were common occurrences.

The negroes in Titus County during the Reconstruction period were a most unruly group. They felt safe in doing what they pleased because the Union troops would protect them. There was much resentment throughout the County towards the negroes, and it was a common thing to find one dead in the woods. A bad negro never lived for any length of time.

With the closing of the Civil War, there were some men in every State in the South who refused to surrender their arms and cease fighting. They felt that although their cause had been defeated, there must be

some means of revenge. Such men enjoyed the harassing and killing of negroes and Union soldiers. Not many of them were robbers or plunderers, but were men trying to avoid submission to the principles they so violently opposed.

A short time after the negroes were given their freedom, an organization was created in the south known as the Ku Klux Klan. The purpose was to deal with the negroes and see that they remained in their proper position. Chapters of this organization spread all over the South. A unit of the organization was very active in Titus County. Notices were often posted on the gates of negro houses telling them to be out of the County by a certain time. If the orders were not complied with, the negroes were severely whipped and sometimes killed. When negroes were killed, the Union soldiers usually arrested a number of whites but nothing was done with them because the guilty parties could not be identified.

Dave Timmins owned a large farm near Monticello after the War, and the negroes, who were share croppers, would not half work and the grass was taking their crops. Timmins told an outlaw, who made Titus his headquarters, about the situation and the outlaw, who was greatly feared by the negroes, rode around to each negro cabin and told the negroes he would give them one week to get their crops clean and that he would kill any negro that failed to do so. The negroes worked day and night to get their crops clean, and Timmins had no further trouble with them.

CHAPTER SEVEN

LAWLESSNESS

In the 1870's and 1880's there was so much robbing, stealing and killing going on in Titus County, that a committee of vigilantes was organized to drive the outlaws out of the County and maintain order. However, many reckless and dangerous men became members of the Vigilantes and it wasn't long until they were guilty of almost as many crimes as the outlaws.

It took a mighty brave man to serve as Sheriff in those days but, as luck would have it, Titus County had several such men.

Col. Bill R. Edwards came to Titus County in 1867 and was elected sheriff in about 1870 and served until 1883. Edwards was hard on criminals and was hated and feared by them.

One evening a neighbor by the name of Crossland visited Edward's home and, as he started home after dark, he was shot and killed. He had no known enemies and everyone figured it was a case of mistaken identity, that the bullet was intended for Sheriff Edwards.

The first man to be legally hanged in Titus County was named Rowland. He was hanged by Sheriff Edwards on an oak tree standing near where the present Mt. Pleasant High School is now. This was in about 1872. A peddler was going through the country selling his wares. He spent the night at Rowland's home in the Western part of the County. The next morning when the peddler opened his pocketbook to pay for the night's lodging, Rowland saw that he was carrying a considerable sum of money. Rowland told a friend about the money and they decided to waylay the

peddler and rob him, which they did, killing him. A woman was washing clothes in a creek near the scene of the murder, witnessed the killing, and recognized the murderers. Rowland was tried and convicted. His accomplice escaped to Arkansas and was later shot and killed in Hot Springs.

In 1883 Green B. Dickson, who had been a Deputy Sheriff under Edwards, succeeded Edwards as sheriff. Dickson served from 1883 to 1900—18 years.

There were heavy cane breaks between White Oak Creek and Sulphur River which outlaws used for a hideout for themselves and in which to hide the stolen cattle and horses until they could dispose of them. Dickson when entering this cane break in search of outlaws or stolen stock, would enter one way and come back a different route to avoid being ambushed.

Green B. Dickson held various public offices in Titus County for more than 40 years, and lived to be up in his nineties, and died highly respected by all who knew him.

In 1900 Sam Porter succeeded G. B. Dickson as sheriff and, like Dickson, he was highly respected and was a man of courage. He seldom carried a gun. He knew and was known by most everyone in the County and he could usually talk the offender into submitting to arrest and accompanying him peaceably.

A story is told that while Porter was sheriff, a man in Titus County killed another man and fled to an outlaw hideout in the cane breaks of Louisiana. This hideout was a refuge of a large number of outlaws, and they kept armed lookouts posted day and night at the entrance to the cane break, and would kill any officer who attempted to enter. Porter learned that the killer had fled to this hideout. Porter went un-

armed to the town in Louisiana nearest to this hideout, hired a horse and buggy from the livery stable together with a driver to take him to the hideout. When they got within about a mile of the hideout, the driver refused to go any further. Porter then walked the rest of the way and was stopped by a man with a gun. Porter told him he was sheriff of Titus County, and gave the name of the man he was looking for, and that he wanted to talk with this man and see if he would not agree to return with him. The outlaw refused to allow Porter to enter the cane break, but got word to the man in question, and this man came out and talked with Porter who was well known to him. Porter assured the man he would see that he got a fair trial and, the man having confidence in Porter, willingly returned to Titus County where he was tried and acquitted. Porter later served as County Judge and as Mayor of Mt. Pleasant.

In 1907 Will D. Sanders succeeded Sam Porter as sheriff. Sanders was a man of nerve and was a bit rough on offenders. They nicknamed him "Hook and Bull" because he wouldn't hesitate to battle any of them who resisted arrest. Sanders served as a Railroad Special Agent and later as City Marshal of Mt. Pleasant. By this time things had quieted down and Mt. Pleasant became a peaceable little city.

By 1870 political and economic conditions in Titus County were practically normal again. The administration of the County Government had been restored to the people, and they no longer had to contend with the Reconstruction.

Industries were again put into operation and the farmers settled down to the cultivation of their farms

with hired laborers. Towns throughout the County were doing a thriving business.

The general aspect of economic conditions were greatly changed; and the citizens were working harmoniously and trying to forget the difficulties which had confronted them in the previous decade.

CHAPTER EIGHT

EMIGRANTS

In the 1870's there was a big tide of emigrants to Texas from the other Southern States, which had been so hard hit by the War and Reconstruction days. It was a common thing for 10 or 12 families in a community to load their families and belongings in wagons and head for Texas. Wagon trains of 10 to 20 wagons were not an uncommon sight in those days. Many citizens of Titus County today, or their forebears, came in some of these groups. They would usually settle in the same general locality so as to be near friends and relatives.

Nacogdoches, Tyler and Jefferson were the largest towns in East Texas in early days. Jefferson was the port of entry, and at one time had a population of 30,000.

Most of the roads were mere trails, and where there were roads they were so boggy in wet weather that most of the hauling of cotton and merchandise between Mt. Pleasant and Jefferson, as well as other places, was by ox wagon, as the oxen could "mud through", whereas wagons drawn by horses or mules would often bog down.

It would usually require a week to make the round trip from Mt. Pleasant to Jefferson, 50 miles each way, by ox wagon.

There was a stage coach line from Clarksville to Jefferson by way of Mt. Pleasant.

The mail was carried by stage coach, by side spring hack which was a kind of two horse buggy, and by horseback. The first mail route was established in 1841. At times the mail would be delayed for days owing to the condition of the roads, and to high water on White Oak and Sulphur River. By 1854 mail routes had been established through Titus County from all the surrounding towns. There were six routes, the longest was from Mt. Pleasant to Dallas, and the shortest from Mt. Pleasant to Daingerfield.

Chas. D. Purdon, who was Chief of the Engineering Department of the Cotton Belt Railroad for many years, states that while the Railroad was being built in 1880, he saw flocks of wild pigeons near Mt. Pleasant so immense that they hid the sun.

In the early days, wild pigeons were so numerous that their weight, while roosting in trees, was so great that it would cause large tree limbs to break. Men would hunt them at night, using a light to blind them, and would then kill them with clubs while they roosted in the trees. This wanton slaughter finally resulted in the extinction of the wild pigeon.

In the early days social entertainment consisted of quilting bees, log rollings, square dances, candy pullings, and visiting with the neighbors on Sunday afternoons.

Square dancing was popular and was enjoyed by old and young alike. The fiddler played and called the dance which often lasted until 2 o'clock in the morning.

The farmers would then drive several miles to their respective homes, and would get up about 4:00 a. m. to feed the stock, eat breakfast and start working in the field by daylight. A lot of fun but a bit strenuous. They all worked hard and played hard, and as a result they were considered old at the age of fifty.

When a young couple got married they would buy a tract of land, or perhaps the parents would cut them off a part of the family farm, and the husband would cut logs for a home. After the logs were cut and notched, they would have a log rolling and the neighbors would hoist the logs in place for a home for the newlyweds.

Co-operation was general among the early settlers. Houses were few and far apart and, unless they helped one another, there was no help to be had. Consequently when a family had trouble, or some member got sick or died, their neighbors came to lend a hand whether it be to nurse the sick, act as mid-wife, work the field, harvest the crop, build a casket, dig a grave or bury the dead.

It was this co-operation among the early settlers which made the building of our present civilization possible. We owe them much.

Among the settlers, a man's word was as good as his bond, and there was practically no stealing. However, years later many men came to this area who were running away from crimes committed in the "Old States", and then one of the first questions asked was "what was your name where you came from".

Among the early medical doctors in Titus County were the following: Mitch Owens, J. H. Hendricks, T. P. Lockhart, J. F. Wilkinson, Sr., G. W. Bristline, W. N. Jones, I. R. Riddle, R. B. White, John R. Nelson,

J. W. Jackson, I. T. Suggs, S. C. Adams, E. P. Becton, Ed H. Bernard, A. G. V. Doney, John W. Edwards, W. H. Blythe, Sam Gladney, J. S. Miller, A. A. Smith, Sr., C. L. Gregory, Bunn Prewitt, J. S. Taylor, J. N. Haynie, J. S. Stephens, S. C. Broadstreet, T. S. Grissom, John M. Ellis, Sr., Sam R. Crabtree, T. R. Bassett, D. W. Bassett, Willis A. Taylor, I. H. Riddle, Luther M. Tabb, T. S. Burford, Chas. H. Wallace, S. P. Adams, Sherwood K. Pickens, T. M. Fleming, Frank H. Caldwell, T. A. Beck, Fred O. Taylor, D. M. Leftwich, Ralph L. Beck, Sr., A. A. Smith, Jr., J. T. Musick, John S. Black, J. H. Terrell, F. T. Savage, Leon C. Gilbert, W. L. Smith, Thos. J. Gerron, R. E. L. Burrus, Wm. J. Hamilton, G. B. Lambreth, Thos. N. Roach, F. R. Roach, L. Westmoreland, J. P. Matthews, W. J. Matthews, E. L. Cook, J. J. Parker, J. L. Rountree, Thad E. Tabb, J. A. Adams, T. A. Black, G. H. Davis, T. B. Burford, J. T. Dunagan, J. L. Boyd, Ed Boyd, Eli McCain, John Pat Reed, Wallace J. Masters, W. R. K. Johnson, W. C. Kidwell, Wm. D. Rhea, Robt. E. Tate, T. H. P. Duncan, W. A. Jackson, A. M. Woodson, G. P. Stokers, C. J. Clifton, P. M. Payne, Wm. T. Malone, W. H. Earle, R. Ray Orrill, R. D. Wilson, O. A. Croll, D. W. Morehouse, Leon Blackburn.

W. C. Emerson, father of W. A. Emerson and Grandfather of Mrs. Joe Beck and Mrs. E. L. (Lucy) Riddle, Sr. was born in Alabama Jan. 15, 1826 and came to Titus County in about 1875 and died April 6, 1892. He operated a general store in Mt. Pleasant and also loaned money. Following is list of accounts due him in 1882, as shown by his store ledger, and includes the names of many prominent County citizens of that era: Dr. G. W. Bristline, E. L. Burford, W. E. Blythe, R. G. Batte, Z. D. Bell, Robt. Buchanan, E. A. Barrett, John

Cargile, Sr, R. W. Crooks, Cicero Chambers, Cleland & Smart, L. A. Cochran, John Cater, W. H. Christian, N. Carmack, James W. Duke, L. Edwards, James Emerson, James P. Bell, W. W. Burford, Mrs. M. L. Blount, Wesley Brown, T. S. Binion, Mrs. Lou Black, Spill Brown, Thomas Counts, Robt. J. Culpepper, John B. Colley, Jack Coker, W. L. Crow, Jake Corprew, Vince Chapman, A. Chapman, C. L. Dillahunt, Vard Evans, Horace Eaton, R. J. Barber, E. M. Burford, John Blackwell, W. R. Burford, W. H. Blythe, John Berry, A. Cobb, L. M. Crooks, L. Cargile, Andy M. Cameron, Wm. Cooper, S. C. Choate, T. B. Caldwell \$500 loan, J. R. Carmack, R. C. Davis, G. B. Dickson, John R. Ellis, O. B. Franklin, C. L. C. Fishback, R. D. Glass, Mrs. E. H. Gambell, Henry Glass, Wm. H. Johnson, T. A. Jackson, J. P. Lokey, J. T. Moon, John P. Miller, Eli Narramore, Sam Porter, H. D. Rosser, Wm. A. Rounsaville, J. M. Rogers, Sr., Ed Riddle, M. C. Rogers, A. Tabb, D. Scurlock, F. M. Sheets, Carie Snodgrass, J. H. Warren, D. G. Williams, F. M. Walker, H. J. Fason, Wm. J. Gilpin, George Gilpin, E. J. Killingsworth, Mrs. M. F. Jones, W. J. Johnson, B. A. Lamar, James T. Moulton, T. A. Morris, A. J. Neville, J. W. Parsons, J. G. Riddle, Johnathon Rogers, E. Riddle, J. B. Riddle, G. B. Tingle, J. B. Tennison, Henry Snodgrass, John Snodgrass, Geo. Van Zandt, John A. Wilhite, Sam Wilson, J. J. Walker, C. M. Gingles, John Gingles, Thos. Gains, Dr. W. N. Jones, J. O. Justiss, A. C. Lewellen, J. T. Ligon, J. T. Mitchell, E. R. Nelson, Geo. Panther, C. A. Parsons, F. J. Rogers, Matt Rogers, T. G. Riddle, Dr. I. R. Riddle, James A. Tabb, D. M. Turner, Fred Swint, Dr. F. T. Savage, G. A. Wilhite, R. P. Wilks, Wm. J. Warren, I. N. Williams loans: \$200, \$745, \$428, \$201.10.

CHAPTER NINE

SCHOOLS

The schools of the County have had quite a growth from an early beginning. The first school in Mt. Pleasant was established by Burnett Hill in 1848, and each pupil paid tuition.

Before the Civil War there was a one room school with split log floor and puncheon seats near where New Hope now stands in the Western part of the County. If there were as many as 15 pupils, the tuition would be \$2, and the teacher roomed and boarded around among the patrons.

There were 4 one teacher and 22 two teacher schools in the County in 1850, with an average enrollment of 29. Among these schools were two academic and one seminary. These schools were supported by public subscription. The average salary of the teachers was from \$100 to \$500 per year with an average of \$200.

The early schools were usually one and two room buildings.

The 1860 Census statistics show there were a total of 46 schools in Titus County as follows:

1 College, 205 Pupils, 3 Teachers, Endowment \$1700, Taxation, None, Other Source \$2000, Public Funds, None.

1 Academy, 116 Pupils, 3 Teachers, Endowment None, Taxation, None, Other Source \$1800, Public Funds, None.

44 Common Schools, 1077 Pupils, 44 Teachers, Endowment, None, Taxation, None, Other Source \$6725, Public Funds \$2015.

The common schools were operated on the public subscription basis. The schools in the sixties and seventies were few in number and often far apart, and many people were content that their children should have only what education they could give them at home. In those days many people could not read and write, as is evidenced by the deed records wherein the grantors in signing a deed "made their mark."

In the seventies and eighties a few fairly good schools were established.

One of the earliest of the better schools was at Chapel Hill about six miles Southeast of Mt. Pleasant, which had a large attendance from all parts of the County. It was ably taught by Prof. Day and Professor W. R. M. Slaughter, father of Mrs. Bessie Caldwell and Mrs. D. D. Lide.

Another good school was at Bridges Chapel, later changed to Stonewall, where Professor W. N. Masters taught in 1888.

One of the best schools in the County was at Cookville. It began to grow in the late nineties and was ably directed by Professor H. H. J. Fling for many years. Prof. Fling later was connected with the East Texas State Teachers College.

The Masonic Lodge helped organize the first public school in Mt. Pleasant, which met on the ground floor of the lodge hall, located on the block of ground between 6th and 7th Streets on North Jefferson. In 1894 the Masonic Lodge deeded this property to the Mt. Pleasant School District for \$1000, and in 1898 the lodge building was torn down and a large frame school building was built.

Up to 1912 there was only one public school building in Mt. Pleasant. In 1912 the East Side brick school

was completed for use of pupils in the elementary grades living east of the railroad.

In 1913 the Central High replaced the frame building on 6th and Jefferson Streets, and was known as the West Ward School. It was a two story brick building with a basement, and was used as a high school and for the elementary pupils living West of the railroad.

In 1926 the new High School Building on West First Street was completed and the school term began in January, 1927. The campus comprises 13 acres.

A new West Ward School was built in 1945; a South Ward in 1955, and a new East Ward School in 1958.

The first negro school was built in 1898, located in the 400 block on O'Tyson Street. This was a large frame building and burned in 1914. It was rebuilt, but burned again in 1920, after which school was conducted in lodge halls and a church until 1926 when 9.6 acres was purchased at the Southeast intersection of Riley and School Streets upon which was erected a brick school building known as the Booker T. Washington School. Owing to increased attendance, several additions have been made to this building which houses both elementary and high school classes.

The following served as Superintendent of Mt. Pleasant Scholols: Priest 1881-1882, W. R. M. Slaughter in 1880's, H. W. Cheney 1892-1894, B. F. Holcomb 1894-1895, Wm. H. Seay, Sr. 1898-1899,—Sims 1899-1902, L. C. Libby 1902-1907, Sam Watson 1907-1910, G. P. Blackburn 1910-1911, B. W. George 1911-1912, L. I. Smith 1912-1915, A. V. Peterson 1915-1920, P. E. Wallace 1920-1942, B. C. Pierce 1942-1947, Ray D. Brown 1947-1951, J. Wyatt Summers 1951-1952, Marvin E. Amerson 1952-

Following served as High School Principals:—Bradfield 1899-1902,—Watson 1902-1907, Carl Miller 1910-1911, Clyde Eagleton 1911-1913, J. A. McKay 1913-1914, D. E. Porter 1914-1915, N. H. Johnson 1915-1917, W. A. Franklin 1917-1920, E. C. Brice 1920-1958, Thurman Stroman 1958-.

Following served as Principal of Mt. Pleasant Junior High: B. C. Pierce 1939-1942, Lena Mary Lundy 1942-1944, James V. Adams 1944-1945, J. Travis Jackson 1945-1949, Chas. A. Robison 1949- .

Following served as Principal of East Ward School: Charlie Sims 1911-1913, D. E. Porter 1913-1914, C. F. Neville 1914-1915, W. A. Franklin 1915-1917, Gertrude Tisdale 1917-1918, G. A. Gunn 1918-1920, J. A. Mincher 1920-1921, Guy E. Weisner 1921-1924, P. O. Hatley 1924-1927, B. C. Pierce 1927-1929, Theron N. Jones 1939-1942, Vivian Fowler 1942-1946, Paul Harbour 1946- .

Following served as West Ward School Superintendent: E. C. Brice 1920-1925, W. W. Morris 1926 (Temporary), Arney Winton 1925-1945, George Gilpin 1945-

Principal of South Ward School: Thurman Stroman 1955-1958, Hardin Whitaker 1958- .

Booker T. Washington School Principals: G. L. Nelson 1915-1919, W. D. Spigner 1919-1927, H. R. Jones 1927-1938, T. C. Rutherford 1938-1940, Joe Ticer 1940-1943, I. W. Milsap 1943- .

The Junior High School was completed in 1939 and the 12th grade was added in 1941.

Before Mt. Pleasant had a separate High School, all children attended what was later known as the "West Ward School" located on West 6th and North Jefferson Streets. The grades were from the first to the eighth.

There were quite a number of large overgrown boys

attending this school, which was taught by two men and two or three women teachers. Mr. W. H. Seay was the principal in charge. One day a group of the larger boys decided they would take over the school. They started a rough-house and threatened the teachers. Mr. Seay sent word to Mr. S. W. Webber, one of the school trustees, who lived about a block from the school, notifying him of the trouble. Mr. Webber hurried to the school and proceeded to knock the ring-leaders right and left, and in just a few minutes he had things under control.

Occurrences of this kind were not uncommon in the smaller one and two teacher schools, and the one in charge had to be a pretty good man to maintain order.

Later this frame building was moved off the school lot. Part of the building was moved to the Southwest corner of Jefferson and West 4th Streets and became the "Main Hotel". The other portion was moved to the West side of Jefferson Street between 4th and 5th Streets and is now the "Smith Hotel".

The High School in Mt. Pleasant was first fully organized in 1904 at which time Prof. Libby was the Principal, and the following were students:

Edith Richards
Lillie Porter
Blanche Swint
Jeff Swint
Erin Cheney
Hallie Hill
Thad Tabb
Edna Hill
Zenobia Slaughter
Cassie Blount
Clifton Perkins

Mota Rolston
Henry DePrater
John Moore
Willie Clement
DeLou McClelland
Felix Fitzpatrick
Ruth Cargile
Gertrude Keith
Pleas Delafield
I. N. Williams, Jr.

The first class to graduate from the Mt. Pleasant High School was in 1906 and consisted of: Emma Suggs, Abbie Stephenson, Addie Stephenson, Ethel DePrato, Zenobia Slaughter and Ruth Lilienstern.

In 1960 there were 87 in the graduating class.

In 1912 A. C. Spear, who formerly operated a school for boys at Lancaster, Texas, opened an Academy Preparatory School for boys in the former Red Springs Hotel building at Delwood Park. The first year about 140 boys attended this school among them being H. C. Shaw and Louie R. Moore. This school operated for about three years and then closed for lack of students.

Following is list of school board members since 1927 showing term served: Wm. A. Ford 1927-1933, I. N. Williams, Jr. 1927-1933, A. C. Hoffman, Sr. 1927-1936, H. Siedenman 1927-1932, E. S. Lilienstern 1927-1938, C. O. Lide 1927-1938, Dr. W. A. Taylor, Sr. 1927-1939, 1942-1945, Geo. Lilienstern 1928-1943, A. J. Copellar 1931-1938, S. H. Spurger 1933-1938, O. L. Colley, Sr. 1933-1939, DeWitt Huckeba 1937-1939, Floyd Thomas 1938-1939, W. R. Whitaker 1938-1941, Dr. J. E. Witt 1938-1939, Marvin Coffey 1938-1941, J. R. Hart 1938-1941, Chas. Driggers, 1939-1942, Dr. W. A. Ferguson 1939-1943, 1945-1947, 1952-1954, Dr. W. A. Taylor 1939-1943, G. L. Brogoitti 1940-1945, J. K. MacKinnon 1941-1943, Gus Presley 1941-1943, W. L. Tittle 1941-1942, W. J. Minor 1942-1946, J. H. McGuire 1942-1944, Bill Bullington 1942-1944, Earl M. Lide 1942-1945, L. A. Kendrick 1943-1945, Carrol Munden 1944-1951, Byron Reaves 1944-1951, Ivan Frizzell 1945-1951, Dr. Palmore Currey 1946-1952, Lee Johnson 1947-1949, J. A. Petty 1946-1952, Herman Wilson 1948-1960, Everett B. Redfearn 1949-1953, Buster Holcomb 1951-1952, Howard Leftwich 1951-1953, Dr. W. C. McCauley

1952-1958, Frank Marshall 1946-1952, Harold Richardson 1952-1959, Clifton Smith 1952-1956, Irvin Gage 1952-1955, Joel Steed 1953-1957, Carr Denman 1953-1956, Otto Spearman 1955-1957, A. A. Sistrunk 1955-1957, Allen LaPrade 1956-1958, Carl Rogers 1958-1960, Dr. E. L. Fender 1957-1960, B. E. Reeves 1958-1959, Homer Holt 1958-1960.

CHAPTER TEN

ELECTIONS

A Stock Law election in Mt. Pleasant during the 1890's caused quite a difference of opinions. Hogs, cattle and horses were permitted to move at random through the streets, and hogs slept under the raised plank sidewalks and stores. The town was literally infested with fleas. Many people opposed the passage of any ordinance that would force them to keep their animals penned, but finally a stock law was passed that remedied the situation.

At one time in the 1890's there were eight saloons in Mt. Pleasant and, in addition, some of the grocery stores sold whiskey. It was not safe for a woman to be on the street alone at night.

In 1895 a prohibition election was held in an attempt to abolish open saloons in Titus County. This election went against the Prohibitionists. However in 1902 another election was held. Church organizations and the women, as a whole, were violently opposed to the open saloon and the sale of whiskey, and were successful in bringing some of the most noted and best informed speakers in Texas to Mt. Pleasant to discuss the issue, and as a result saloons were voted out.

In 1933 there was a local option election held in Titus County which resulted in the sale of beer being permitted. However, this resulted in the establishment of dives and honkytonks along with a big increase in drinking by the young people, and in 1942 another local option election was held in which beer was voted out.

With the adoption of the National Prohibition Amendment, Titus County became famous overnight for the quality of its moonshine liquor. It seemed that some of its citizens had gained first hand knowledge in whiskey making back in Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, and it wasn't long until Titus County became a sort of trade mark for choice white corn liquor.

Stills were being operated freely in a number of sections of the County, and whiskey runners were hauling it out every night in fast automobiles. It was not long until some of the moonshiners were rich. However, the cost of protection came high, and when the Revenue Agents and the Rangers finally closed in, about all the moonshiners had to show for their efforts was the dubious distinction of having served a term in the penitentiary.

The following story is told with regard to drinking:

Bob and Dud were good friends, and Bob had spent the night with Dud at his home near Cookville. The next morning they were driving back to Mt. Pleasant. Bob was a heavy drinker. As they were driving along, an elephant approached them from around a curve in the road. Bob became greatly perturbed, and said "Dud do you see what I see?" Dud replied "I see an elephant coming down the road". Bob replied "Oh Boy, am I glad to hear you say that. I thought I was seeing

things." There was a small circus moving through the country in trucks, and this elephant was leading the way.

James E. Ferguson, a banker from Temple, Texas, was twice elected Governor of Texas. He was first elected in about 1916 and was re-elected. During his second term he was impeached, and became ineligible to hold public office, so his wife ran and was elected Governor, and Texas had two Governors for the price of one. The Ferguson regime was a power in Texas politics for some 20 years, and had many staunch defenders and many bitter enemies.

The Fergusons always ran strong in Titus County.

During one of the Ferguson campaigns, a political meeting was held in the District Court Room, at which strong partisans of both sides were present, and which ended in a near riot. One of the Ferguson supporters hurled a cuspidor at an Anti-Ferguson man, but the cuspidor missed this man and struck a lady seriously injuring her. In the fight that followed an Anti-Ferguson man was cut with a knife.

They really took their politics seriously.

Up until about 1916, in election years the candidates would all get together at the various school houses of the County, and each would speak in behalf of his candidacy. Some of them were quite heated affairs with charges and counter-charges, but that is a thing of the past. Now they just hand out cards.

In regard to making speeches, a good many years ago if you wanted to become a lawyer, you didn't necessarily have to attend a law school. You just read law and then took the State Bar examination, which wasn't too hard to pass, and you were a bonafied lawyer and could hang out your shingle.

There were two young brothers in Mt. Pleasant, one named Allen and the other Herbert. Allen read law, passed the bar examination, and had practiced two or three years when his younger brother, Herbert passed the bar exam, and the brothers decided they would be law partners. They had a case in the Justice Court in which they were representing the defendant. It was Herbert's first time in Court and, his Brother Allen and George the County Attorney, decided to play a joke on Herbert. After the evidence was in and it came time for George to speak in the case, he stated that the evidence was plain and that he did not know anything to add. Allen likewise stated that he thought the defense had made its case, and that there was nothing further that he could say. Then it became time for Herbert to make the closing argument. He got up and said: "Gentlemen of the Jury, George and Allen say that there is nothing more that they could say in this case. Gentlemen of the Jury I could talk all day on this case. Gentlemen of the Jury, Gentlemen of the Jury, I got to get a drink of water", and thus ended the legal career of one who some day might have become a great jurist. Instead he became a good court reporter.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

FARMING

There were no automobiles in the early days and the farmers would drive onto the Square, unhitch their teams and tie them to the wagon or to the hitch rack, and leave them there all day, or until they got ready to go home.

There were no eating places, and the farmers and their families would buy cheese and crackers, or salmon and sardines, and eat in their wagon or in the back of some store.

Practically all of the farmers bought their supplies from some one of the general stores. Around the first of the year, they would arrange with a merchant to give them a line of credit, usually about \$25.00, on which to make the year's crop. Dollars really bought something in those days.

A farmer would come to town about once a month to get his supplies. He would usually bring with him four jugs: one for coal oil, one for molasses, one for vinegar and one for whiskey. Most of the grocery stores also sold whiskey.

In the fall the farmers would bring their cotton to town, and it was usually bought by the merchant with whom he had traded during the year, as the merchant usually had a mortgage on the farmer's crop. The merchant would take out the amount due him, together with ten per cent interest, and would then pay the farmer the difference, provided he was unable to sell the farmer enough merchandise or farm implements to take up the difference. The result was that many of the farmers were in debt to the merchant from one year to the next, and some of them never got fully out of debt.

Most farmers raised their feed and food at home, except sugar, salt, coffee, molasses, snuff, tobacco and whiskey. Some even made their own whiskey.

Cotton sold for around 5 cents per pound; corn for as low as 25 cents per bushel; chickens 25 cents each; eggs 5 to 10 cents per dozen. You could buy a horse for \$10.00 and a good sized yearling for \$5.00 to \$6.00.

Prices remained low until around 1912 when they started improving.

People had to watch every corner to make ends meet, and there was very little waste. When Pa or the boys wore a hole in their jeans or overalls, Ma would patch them not once but many times, and when son John outgrew his clothes, they were handed down to younger brother, Jimmie; and this was also true of the girls' clothes.

In 1913 Congress passed the Smith-Lever Act creating County Agents and Home Demonstration Agents. From then on the lot of the farm families in Titus County began to improve.

Trained Home Demonstration Agents formed Home Demonstration Clubs in various parts of the County and the farm women were organized into a social and economic force that worked miracles for the farm families and greatly improved the standard of living.

What the Home Demonstration Agent did for the women, the County Agent did for the men in teaching them soil conservation, crop rotation, fertilization, improved pastures, and improved breeds of cattle. It is impossible to evaluate the good that has come from the work of these Agents in improving the economic and social life of farm families in this County.

In 1916 the people of Titus County really became "highway conscious" and, under the leadership of Henry A. Willson and others, voted One Million Dollars worth of Bonds for Good Roads. It was not long until there was a network of paved roads radiating out from Mt. Pleasant in all directions, which made it the gateway to Northeast Texas. This was quite a bond issue at that time for a small County like Titus with its low

tax valuations, but as luck would have it, the State took over the payment of County Bonds used for building State Highways, and Titus County was saved from possible bankruptcy.

Farm to market roads are being added each year.

During the depression in 1934, C.C.C. Camps were established in various sections to train and give employment to young men out of work. C.C.C. Camp No. 2886 was established in Mt. Pleasant on Edwards Avenue just opposite the Municipal Water Tower on land now known as the Lillienstern Addition.

A full staff of instructors included: Hollace Combs, Robert Gregory, Mrs. Beniece Wallace, Mrs. D. E. Porter, Miss Dorothy Franklin, Mrs. Vivian Justiss and Mrs. Geneva Matthews. All of whom were under the direction of Captain Wm. F. Cox.

Among the 31 courses offered in the curriculum were: English, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, music, composition, wood-working, journalism, job training, algebra, trigonometry, etc.

The CCC provided work for its personnel in soil conservation, forestry, truck driving, camp work, and in a wide variety of other activities.

Living quarters and mess facilities, with health and recreation facilities, were provided for members of the Company.

Actually CCC was the foundation of the present Soil Conservation Service, and many of the projects carried out remain today as examples of the value of the work done. Land terracing, fence construction, erosion control, pool dams and related activities were apparent all over the County, and did much toward education of land owners in the sound land management programs.

Fifty years ago King Cotton was the chief money crop of Titus County and all East Texas, while West Texas raised cattle. This situation has been reversed, and today very little cotton is raised in Titus County. The chief source of farm revenue being derived from the raising of beef cattle, and from dairying.

It used to be that the First Monday in each month was Sales Day in Mt. Pleasant, and farmers would come in from all parts of the County to "swap" horses, hound dogs, fiddles, or what have you. But with the coming of the automobile, horse swapping became a lost art, and the old time trades day is a thing of the past.

In 1938 O. L. Colley, Sr. established an Auction Barn at the Fair Grounds and in 1947 built the large auction barn on the Texarkana Highway, where several hundred head of cattle and hogs are sold each Tuesday. This provides a ready market for livestock raised in Titus and adjoining counties.

CHAPTER TWELVE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Among the oldest business establishments now operating in Mt. Pleasant are the following:

W. B. Praytor's Photographic Studio, located at 917 West First Street was established by W. B. Praytor in 1891 and is still being operated by his daughter, Mrs. Edith Praytor Buford, and his grandson, Bill Buford.

Pyron's Pharmacy located on the Northwest corner of North Jefferson Street and the Square has been in continuous operation since about 1900 when W. S.

Swint and Wm. H. Seay, Sr. opened a drug store there. Later Mr. Seay sold to Dr. T. M. Fleming, and the name was changed to Swint & Fleming. After the death of Dr. Fleming, Jeff Swint, brother of W. S. Swint, bought the Fleming interest and the firm name was changed to Swint Drug Store. After the death of W. S. Swint, the business was operated by Jeff Swint. Upon the death of Jeff Swint, his widow, Mrs. Nita Swint operated the business until after World War II, when it was purchased by Rex Pyron and the name changed to Pyron's Pharmacy. There has been a drug store on this corner for more than 60 years.

Rogers Hardware Store on the West side of the Square was established by M. C. (Bud) Rogers in 1906, and is now being operated by his daughters under the name of Bess Rogers Hardware Company.

In 1906 E. L. Riddle, Sr. and John M. Stephenson formed a partnership in the furniture business on the East side of the Square, which continued until 1920 when Riddle bought out Stephenson's interest. During the late 1920's A. C. Riddle and E. L. Riddle, Jr. became associated with their father in the business, and have continued to operate same since the death of E. L. Riddle, Sr. This business has been at its present location for some 54 years.

Upon the dissolution of the firm of Riddle & Stephenson in 1920, J. M. Stephenson and his son, Forest W. Stephenson opened a furniture store on the West side of the Square. After his father's death, Forest Stephenson continued to operate the business for a number of years until 1951, when ill health caused his retirement.

Forest W. Stephenson took an active part in civic affairs, having served as a member of the City Council

for some 18 years during several years of which he was Mayor Pro-Tem, and served out Ben Patrick's unexpired term as Mayor. He was Treasurer of the First Baptist Church for 28 years.

In 1858 Jerry Hogue established a pottery plant near Mt. Vernon. In about 1924, his son, Jim Hogue, moved his pottery to Winfield and later to Mt. Pleasant where it is being operated by his son, Howard Hogue.

Goolsboro consisted of three or four business houses, but in 1912 when the Paris & Mt. Pleasant Railroad was built, these stores moved some two or three miles to the station on the railroad. As there was another Goolsboro in Texas, the Post Office Department requested that the name of the town be changed. Several of the citizens were discussing what to name the new town, when one of the men noticed the name "Talco" on the end of a candy box, and suggested the town be named Talco, the others present agreed, so the new town became Talco. The word "Talco" was a candy trade name derived by taking the first letter of each word in the name of the Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana Candy Company.

There was a large quantity of hardwood timber in the vicinity of Talco and it became a big cross tie and cattle shipping point.

On the night of Feb. 7, 1936 oil was discovered in the Talco field, and it was only a short time until the town of Talco became a forest of oil derricks.

With the discovery of oil, the town grew from a population of about 250 to around 3000 people. Many of the citizens envisioned Talco as becoming a large city, and on March 25, 1936, an election was held to vote on whether or not the town should be incorpor-

ated. The vote was 44 for incorporation and 33 against, and the town incorporated. A. V. McElroy was elected Mayor, and John Barton and Marvin Hazelwood were elected City Commissioners. The citizens then voted several hundred thousand dollars in improvement bonds for a water and sewer system, a city hall and for street paving. The town continued to grow for several years. However, several oil wells were drilled on most every block in the townsite, and it was not long until all the oil had been drained and the wells went dry. This caused Talco to lose its principal source of revenue, thereby placing a heavy burden on the town in taking care of its heavy indebtedness. It is not the town it once was, but is still a good little town.

Winfield, located on the Western edge of the County, was founded in 1884, at which time it was called "Barrett" in honor of a family of early settlers who owned a large tract of land there. However, with the coming of the Railroad, the name of the town was changed to "Winfield" in honor of one of the officials of the St. L.S.W. Ry.

Prior to the founding of Winfield there was a small village about one mile South of the present town, which was called "Gray Rock". With the coming of the railroad, the citizens of Gray Rock refused to donate the right-of-way. Whereupon, the Barrett family agreed to donate the right-of-way and the railroad accepted their offer, and left Gray Rock about a mile from the railroad. In a year or two the merchants at Gray Rock moved to Winfield where they could have transportation facilities, and Gray Rock became a memory.

Winfield continued to grow, and at one time had two banks and quite a number of stores, and by 1929 attained a population of about 1000 persons. However, with the coming of highways, automobiles and the depression, many of the merchants went out of business, and today there are only a few stores remaining. Most of the people who now reside there, work elsewhere.

Andrew Barney Cook, son of Samuel A. Cook, was born in Macon, Ga., April 3, 1836. He came to Titus County in 1851 and began farming. On Nov. 20, 1856, he married Sarah G. Rountree, daughter of Seaborn Rountree, and they had twelve children.

In 1862 Cook enlisted in the Confederate Army, and fought in a number of battles, being wounded, and was twice taken prisoner. The second time he spent 8½ months in prison.

After the War Cook resumed farming and in 1867 embarked in the mercantile business at the little town of his own founding — Cookville. In addition to his merchandise business, he continued the operation of his farms, and at the time of his death Nov. 13, 1902, he owned 1000 acres, 400 acres of which was in cultivation.

About 1880, the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway, which became a part of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway, built through Cookville. The town continued to grow and, in time, had a number of stores, a bank and cotton gins, and did a nice business. However, with the loss of the cotton market, the coming of automobiles and good roads, and the 1929 depression, the bank and most of the other firms went out of business, and the remaining stores moved over to Highway No. 67.

The first Courthouse was built of logs and stood on the Northeast corner of the Square. In 1859 this building was removed and a two story brick building was erected. However, this building collapsed during the Civil War. Later another building was built which was destroyed by fire in 1895 together with all County records.

It is thought that the fire was set by a man awaiting trial on a felony charge, in an effort to destroy documentary evidence against him.

In 1896 the present brick courthouse was completed. During the time this building was under construction, court was held in an opera house in the Williams Building, upstairs over what was recently Pirke's Tire Shop. In 1940 the present courthouse was given a general remodeling.

There used to be a well, watering trough and hitch rack on the north side of the Square where farmers watered their teams.

The first jail was a two story building built of hewn logs ten inches square and notched and securely fastened together. It was sealed inside with heart slabs with spike nails driven so closely together that there was no chance for prisoners to cut their way out.

The one entrance into the main jail room was by a trap door which could be reached only by a stairway from the outside. This room had no ventilation or lights, except two very small windows with iron cross-bars over them. To say the least, it was not a very comfortable place in which to be locked up.

The first railroad in Titus County was the East Line & Red River branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. which was built across the Southeast corner of

Titus County, but was very little benefit to the County as a whole.

In 1879 The Tyler Tap, a narrow gauge railroad was built from Tyler to Mt. Pleasant.

In 1880 the Texas & Arkansas Ry. built into Mt. Pleasant from the North, and it and the Tyler Tap were taken over by the St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co. of Texas (the Cotton Belt) which extended branch lines to Sherman and Ft. Worth.

In 1895 the track was changed from narrow gauge to standard guage.

For many years Mt. Pleasant was headquarters for the Division Superintendent's office of the Cotton Belt in Texas. In about 1911 a two story Division Office Building was built on the Northwest Corner of East Third and Washington Streets, and a large office force was employed here. However, in 1925 the Superintendent's office here was consolidated with the Division Office at Tyler, and practically all employees in the Mt. Pleasant office were transferred to Tyler. At that time the Cotton Belt was operating from four to six passenger trains a day through Mt. Pleasant. Today the Cotton Belt does not operate a passenger train on its entire system. Time really does change things.

Among the better known Superintendents of the Cotton Belt who resided in Mt. Pleasant were: W. N. Neff, E. Richards, Sr., Fred J. Hawn and J. E. Callahan.

In 1912 the people of Mt. Pleasant gave a bonus of several thousand dollars to the Paris & Mt. Pleasant to build a railroad line from Paris to Mt. Pleasant, a distance of 50 miles. At that time there were large quantities of hardwood timber between Mt. Pleasant and Paris which was being used for cross ties and by the Hoffman Heading Factory for heading. After this

timber was cut, the railroad revenue dropped, and in 1956 the railroad discontinued operation, and was sold to the Texas Power & Light Co. who had erected a large power station at Bogata. The Texas Power & Light Co. scrapped the line between Bogata and Paris, and used the line between Bogata and Mt. Pleasant as a switch line for moving fuel to the power station.

In the early days there were no banks in Titus County and the people had to hide their money in the home or bury it.

J. H. King, father of Mrs. Al Smart, was County Treasurer before there were any banks, and had to keep the County funds at his home. King had a trunk in which he kept some papers and his and Mrs. King's wedding clothes. One night while King and his wife were away from home, burglars ransacked the house, evidently looking for the County funds, but were unsuccessful. However, the next morning King's papers and wedding clothes were found scattered along the railroad tracks for a considerable distance.

Among the first money lenders in the County were: Calvin Barrett, Thomas (Tige) Hutchings and W. C. Emerson.

The first bank in Titus County was a private bank opened by Moores & McDonald in the early 1880's and was located on East 2nd Street just back of where McKellar's Department Store is now. About 1887 C. C. Carr bought the interest of J. W. McDonald who moved to Paris, Texas where he amassed a large fortune, and in 1936 donated one million dollars to the University of Texas for the construction of one of the world's largest telescopes at McDonald Observatory located on Mt. Locke in the Davis Mountains.

Moores died a few years later, and in 1892 C. C.

Carr, Mrs. Annie Moores, T. B. Caldwell, Sr., T. C. Morris, J. M. Badt, W. C. Hargrove, Jr., Morris Lilienstern, W. O. Womack and S. P. Pounders organized the First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant. In 1905 Mrs. Annie Moores was made President and was one of the first women in the U.S. to serve as President of a National Bank.

The Merchants & Planters Bank was organized in 1902 with the following officers: Thos. B. Caldwell Sr., President, Dr. T. M. Fleming, Vice-Pres., Wm. H. Seay, Sr., Cashier and Chas. O. Lide and C. S. Perkins as Directors. This bank was located on the corner of West 2nd and Madison Streets where Southwestern Power & Electric office is now.

On Jan. 9, 1917 the charter of the Merchants & Planters Bank was amended to read The State National Bank of Mt. Pleasant with which it was merged. The State National Bank was organized by Ralph M. Love and associates in about 1915 and was located on the Southeast Corner of West 1st Street and Madison Street where Dr. J. E. Witt now has his office. Upon the merger of the two banks Ralph M. Love became President and served about two years when he was succeeded by Wm. H. Seay Sr. who served until about 1924 when the bank experienced financial difficulties and was taken over by the First National Bank.

The Guaranty Bond State Bank was organized in 1913 by Morris Lilienstern, E. S. Lilienstern, R. F. Lindsay, Joe M. Burford, and Aug. A. Hoffman, Sr. This bank was first located where the Bird Old Dress Shop is now. A year or two later it was moved to the W. Z. Hayes Bldg. just north of Perry Bros. Store, and in 1954 moved to its present location on South Side of the Square. Morris Lilienstern served as President until

his death in 1916, and was succeeded by his son, E. S. Lilienstern who served until his death in 1945. He was succeeded by R. F. Lindsay who shortly afterwards was succeeded by Clavis E. Lee.

In about 1908 or 1910, several of the directors of the First National Bank organized the Citizens Banking & Trust Co. for the purpose of handling real estate loans, as a National Bank was not permitted to make loans of this nature. Geo. Lee Keith was the head of this bank, which was located in the Greenspun Building on the Northeast corner of Third and Jefferson Streets. This bank went out of business in about two years.

The Talco State Bank was organized in 1913, the incorporators being: Morris Lilienstern, Thos. R. McLean, R. F. Lindsay, Geo. Moyer, Jos. M. Burford, Dr. A. A. Smith and W. O. Keith.

Morris Lilienstern was the first President and served until his death in 1916 when he was succeeded by Eugene S. Lilienstern who served until 1945. Felix Jones, who started as a clerk in this bank in about 1914, was later made Cashier and in 1945 was made President, a position which he still holds.

Delwood Park on the Daingerfield Highway on the Eastern edge of Mt. Pleasant is one of the most beautiful natural parks to be found anywhere.

For years the people of Mt. Pleasant had wanted this property for park purposes. However, this dream was not realized until 1947 when P. D. Thornton Sr. put on a one man campaign which, after much effort on his part, resulted in the purchase of this property by the Chamber of Commerce and the City for park purposes. Had it not been for the efforts of P. D. Thornton, the City might never have had this park.

This park now has a swimming pool, bath houses, band stand, tennis courts, playground equipment, barbeque pits, and picnic tables and benches, and is a real recreation center.

At the time Delwood was purchased, the City also bought a park and built a swimming pool for the negroes in the Southwest part of the City.

The first hotel in Mt. Pleasant was operated by Major Dobbs.

In 1851 a man named McMillin built a hotel here, and in 1852 Elam Riddle built a three story log hotel on the Southeast corner of First and Jefferson Streets where the Yellow Cab Taxi Station is now. It was later known as the Jones Hotel.

The Melton Hotel was located on West Third Street just across the tracks from the Cotton Belt Passenger Depot.

In 1879 J. W. Withee sold a large lot on the Southwest corner of First and Madison Streets to Dr. W. H. Blythe for \$15.00. Dr Blythe built a combination residence and office on the corner and sold the West portion of this lot to J. B. Rose for \$25.00. In 1916 A. P. (Bud) Williams bought the Blythe property and converted it into a hotel. About 1930 Charles McDonald purchased this hotel, added additional rooms and it became the McDonald Hotel. Several years later McDonald leased the hotel to Ben Scott who operated it several years as the Pleasant Hotel. In 1948 John B. Stephens bought this property and made extensive improvements, converting it into a hotel that is a credit to the town. It is now the Hotel Stephens, and has a coffee shop.

The Stark Hotel, operated by Mrs. Octie Stark, was located near the corner of East Second and Washington Streets where the First National Bank Drive In is now.

The Peterman family built and operated a hotel on the Northwest Corner of Third and Washington Streets where the Cotton Belt Division Office Building now stands and was known as the Peterman Hotel. Later this hotel was operated by Tobe Austin and was known as the Austin Hotel.

The Mt. Pleasant City waterworks system was installed in 1908, at which time the first City lake, now known as the Old City Lake, was built.

In 1934 the "New City Lake" on the East side of the Talco Highway was constructed, since which time a filtration plant has been installed.

There was a severe water shortage in 1955, and the people of Mt. Pleasant voted for the establishment of the Mt. Pleasant (City) Water District. It being the intention to build a dam across Cypress Creek and thereby create a large lake to insure Mt. Pleasant an adequate water supply for the future. However, it was later found that the cost of building this lake together with several miles of water mains and pumping facilities would be so great, that it would raise city taxes to where they would be confiscatory.

It was then decided to build Tankersley Lake which was completed in 1957. This doubled Mt. Pleasant's water supply and should suffice for several years yet to come.

In the meantime, efforts are being made to get the Federal Government to build a large lake on Cypress Creek as a drainage and conservation measure. This

would ensure Mt. Pleasant a practically unlimited water supply.

There is a belt of lignite extending clear across Titus County from North to South. It is in two stratas, the first is found at about 40 feet and the second at about 90 feet.

Lignite mines have been in operation near Winfield for about 50 years. Some 45 years ago, L. C. Libbey operated a lignite mine near Cookville. He also made gray pressed brick out of the lignite dust. This mine was abandoned years ago.

Lignite mining would probably have become a major industry in Titus County, but for the discovery of oil and gas in this section, which replaced it as fuel.

The first oil test well in Titus County was drilled on the East side of Mt. Pleasant near the turn of the century. It was a dry hole.

In about 1912 Wm. D. Sanders and A. Reid drilled an oil test well on the Henley Survey about two miles south of Mt. Pleasant, but only went down about 2000 feet. This was a dry hole.

Oil interest lagged for a number of years until 1919 when Col. Humphreys, who brought in the Mexia Oil Field, drilled a test well around 4000 feet deep near Ripley. This well created a lot of interest and there was considerable buying and selling of leases and royalty.

The well was down about 4000 feet on a Friday afternoon when word got out they had struck oil, and the well was shut down. By Saturday morning the town was alive with lease buyers and oil men from everywhere, and oil fever was running high. However, on Sunday night the owners of the well invited a number of prominent Mt. Pleasant citizens to view the core

test, and it was found that the well was a "dryhole", that parties unknown had poured a barrel of crude oil in the well. Later the movement of this barrel of oil was traced and found that it had been shipped from Slatillo to Pittsburg by rail, and then brought to Mt. Pleasant.

Monday morning you couldn't give leases away. Those who "salted" the well might have succeeded in disposing of a little royalty and a few leases, as a result of their little scheme, but they did not profit much.

Later several test wells were drilled in a number of parts of the County without success.

In 1935 R. L. Peveto, M. F. Meyer, John B. Stephens Jr., Housh & Thompson, Howze Oil Co., and W. B. Hinton assembled a block of acreage around Talco Townsite and, in February, 1936 brought in the discovery well on a tract of land owned by Chas. C. Carr in the M. D. Delgado Survey. W. B. Hinton drilled the well—depth about 4253 ft. to the Paluxy sand.

The field extended until Talco Townsite became a sea of derricks, but it was not long until the oil in the townsite had been drained. However, many of the wells in other parts of the field are still producing more than 20 years later.

Shortly after the bringing in of the Talco field, Capt. Lucey, Byrd-Frost and associates built a \$2,000,000.00 oil refinery on a 50 acre tract just southwest of Mt. Pleasant City limits on the Old Winfield Road. Later Toddie Lee Wynne and associates purchased this refinery and made extensive improvements to same, since which time the Petrofina Oil Co. has bought the property. This refinery has meant much to Mt. Pleas-

ant, furnishing work to several hundred persons, and providing a large payroll. J. K. MacKinnon is Manager.

In about 1910 Spill Brown, W. H. Seay Sr., M. H. Wolfe, Dr. T. M. Fleming, and the Florey brothers organized the Red Springs Development Co. and purchased about 116 acres of land including what is now Delwood Park. In this park portion were numerous mineral springs which were noted for their medicinal qualities. Especially the red water springs, which was especially good for kidney trouble.

This Company built a large frame hotel, and a swimming pool, and cased up a number of the springs, spending between \$75,000.00 and \$100,000.00 on these improvements with the view of making this a famous health resort. They also operated a mule car which ran on wooden rails from a point near where the Catholic Church is now located, to Delwood Park, as a means of transportation between the park and town. Often this car would stall on the hills and the passengers would have to get out and help push the car over the hill.

The first year the resort was open, people came from far and near to drink water from these mineral springs. The hotel was not large enough to accommodate all the guests, and barracks were built to take care of the excess. However, by the following year a number of other towns in East Texas had opened similar resorts. The patronage fell off rapidly, the hotel closed and the Company went broke.

For several years after the resort closed, this red water was peddled over Mt. Pleasant in five gallon bottles and jugs. A few years ago the City ran a sewer

line across Delwood Park in the vicinity of these springs, which were then closed over for fear the water might become contaminated.

Mt. Pleasant's telephone history began in 1899, when the first long distance lines were built into Mt. Pleasant and a station established. Three years later, in 1902, the telephone exchange was established by I. M. (Dutch) Greenspun. A two position switchboard was installed Sept. 27, 1902. The following year, Greenspun sold the exchange to Chas. Werner who operated the exchange until Jan. 26, 1904, when he sold to the Southwestern Telephone Co., the forerunner of Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.

The exchange was located in the Greenspun Building on the Northeast Corner of Third and Jefferson Streets. Later it was moved to the upstairs portion of the building now occupied by McKellar's Dry Goods Store on the Southwest corner of Second and Jefferson Streets, where it remained until 1953 when the Telephone Company constructed its own building on the corner of West 4th and Van Buren Streets.

Before the days of automobiles and good roads, the traveling salesman or "drummer" as he was called, cut quite a figure in small towns. As a rule, the "drummer" was well dressed, handed out cigars to his customers, put on a big front, and was really quite an "institution".

The "drummer" would come into Mt. Pleasant on the train and, after calling on his town customers, would hire a span of horses, a sidespring buggy and a driver from the livery stable, and would make his way over the rough roads to the various country stores. This required time and, in most cases, he would have

to spend at least one night in Mt. Pleasant. Had it not been for the 'drummers', the hotels and livery stables would have had to quit business.

The first hospital in Mt. Pleasant was established by Dr. W. H. Blythe in about 1908 on the corner of West 1st and Madison Streets with room for 28 patients.

The Taylor Hospital on the Southeast corner of West 3rd and Johnson Streets is a 12 bed hospital established by Dr. Willis A. Taylor in June, 1936.

In July, 1946 Dr. R. L. Martin moved here from Pittsburg, Texas and in conjunction with Drs. J. S. Kennedy and M. L. Cline erected a 21 bed hospital on the Southwest corner of 6th and Madison Streets, which is known as the Mt. Pleasant Hospital. It is now a 23 bed hospital.

In 1949 Dr. Palmore Currey established the Currey Hospital & Clinic on North Jefferson St. near 9th St. Originally this was a 7 bed hospital but now has 14 beds.

In 1953 the City and County voted bond issues for the erection of Titus County Memorial Hospital located on the Talco Highway just outside the City limits, on ground donated by Mrs. Junie Goates. This hospital is operated jointly by the City and County. It was completed Dec. 8, 1953 and had 35 beds and 8 bassinets. The building has since been enlarged and now has 47 beds and 8 bassinets.

The first automobile seen in Mt. Pleasant belonged to Sears-Roebuck & Co. and was moved from town to town on railroad flat car. At each town they would run this automobile down a ramp and drive it around town for advertising purposes. This was a buggy like

affair with high wheels and solid rubber tires. It was gasoline operated and was guided with a hand lever. Time was in the early 1900's.

The first person to own an automobile in Mt. Pleasant was Dr. W. H. Blythe who in about 1906 bought a Columbus Motor Buggy. This was a high wheel buggy with solid rubber tires, and a gasoline engine and was guided with a hand lever.

The next person to own an automobile in Mt. Pleasant was John G. Ferguson, a Cotton Belt Train Dispatcher, who traded a merry-go-round for this automobile. This was a Buick and had pneumatic tires, was gasoline operated, and was guided with a wheel like the present automobiles. Ferguson's son, Walter and Louie R. Moore were the first to learn to drive this automobile.

Titus County Fair Association, a non-profit, non-salaried organization was incorporated for \$3100 in 1929, par value of stock \$5.00 per share. Following were the incorporators: Geo. Lilienstern, Sam Williams, C. L. Duncan and W. A. Ford.

Geo. Lilienstern was the first President with the following directors: Sam Williams, W. A. Ford, Chas. McDonald, J. A. Petty, A. J. Copellar, E. S. Lilienstern, C. L. Duncan, Aug. A. Hoffman, Sr.

Following are among those who have served as President: Geo. Lilienstern, Ben Patrick, A. G. Daniel, Sam Williams, W. L. Means, C. E. Lee, Bob Sandlin, Otis McMinn, J. A. Petty, Leo Wilson, A. C. Anderson, G. L. Brogoitti.

The property consists of 36½ acres and cost \$5,500.

The American Legion was given a 99 year lease on one acre for a Legion Hall site, and the Government

was given a 30 year lease on 4 acres for an Armory site.

An annual Fair was held at a profit for a number of years and the profits put into improvements, until now the buildings consist of: a baseball grandstand, rodeo arena with pens and grandstand, two cattle barns, three exhibit buildings, and one chicken exhibit building.

The first rodeo was held in 1941 and the last in 1955. The cost of putting on a rodeo increased from year to year until the cost became prohibitive, and after operating at a loss for several years, it was decided to discontinue the Fair after 1955. Many County Fairs went broke, but Titus County Fair quit in time, and still has its property which is clear of debt.

National Guard, Battery "B" 1st Howitzer Battalion 132 Artillery was organized in Mt. Pleasant in the early part of 1947 by Captain Joe L. Miller with the help of the Local Chamber of Commerce Secretary, Virgil Johnson.

The unit was accorded Federal recognition on April 7, 1947. The unit consisted of: Captain Joe L. Miller, 1st Lieut. Woodrow Harwell, 1st Lieut. Albert H. Karcher, Jr., 1st Sgt. Wm. T. Mauzey, Corporal James W. Nicholson and Privates: Fred Bright, Jr., Loyd R. Clark, Billy J. Clark, Homer L. Coody, Phineas O. Hassell, Jr., Lester L. Lunsford, Jr., R. C. Owens, Jr., Henry D. Russ, Pat H. Wilson, Alvin L. Spann.

Following have commanded the local unit: Capt. Joe L. Miller 1947 to May 1950, Lieut. Wm. T. Mauzey May 1, 1950 to June 8, 1951, Capt. Wm. W. Grisham, Jr. June 8, 1951 to Sept. 2, 1953, Capt. John A. Wilhite Sept. 2, 1953 to March 6, 1957, Capt. Carl Thomas

March 6, 1957 to July 11, 1957, Capt. Phineas O. Hassell, Jr. July 12, 1957 to present time.

Capt. Phineas O. Hassell, Jr. and C.W.O. Fred Bright, Jr. are the only members still in the unit since it was first organized. C.W.O. Fred Bright has been employed by the unit since Nov. 4, 1948 as Civilian Technician. The unit has seen no Federal service as a unit, but has always been staffed with Veterans of World War II or the Korean conflict.

Fire Department.

In 1900 Mt. Pleasant had its worst fire when eleven business buildings located on the East Side of Jefferson Street between 2nd and 3rd Streets burned. Previously in the same year the Morris Department Store on the Southwest corner of 3rd and Jefferson Streets burned. There was no organized fire department then, and the merchants had very little insurance. Some of them had none.

The first fire department was organized by the City Council in 1904 with an authorized 20 members. The equipment consisted of fire hose, and a hose reel pulled by hand. In those days there were no automobile trucks, and the hauling was done by one or two horse drays. When there was a fire, and one of these drays was available, it would hitch onto the hose reel and haul it to the fire. Several years later the City purchased two horses to pull a fire wagon. Jesse Reed and Frank May were the drivers.

In 1915 a motor driven fire truck was purchased to carry hose and men to the scene of the fire. Louie Moore was the driver of this truck. In 1926 the first motor driven pumper was purchased and since then a second pumper has been secured.

In 1958 the members of the Fire Department bought an emergency automobile truck, two walkie-talkies, a resuscitator, and boat for emergency use.

Following have served as Fire Chief: D. J. Stith 1910-1912, Claude Harris 1912-1914, Will Lyle 1914-1937, Fritz E. Knechtel 1937-1948 and Otis Falls 1949 to present time.

The Parker brothers operated a whiskey still licensed by the U.S. Government on a point located on a high bluff overlooking what is now Delwood Park. Some of the citizens objected to this still and one night in about 1905, some unknown person dynamited the still, blowing it to bits. The explosion rocked the whole town. There were a number of barrels of whiskey in the still at the time, and this whiskey ran into the adjacent branch. The next morning most of the town drinkers were there with jugs and buckets dipping this whiskey out of the creek. They couldn't bear the idea of this free liquor going to waste.

Among the first brick buildings built on the Square, were three 2 story buildings beginning at the corner of East 2nd and North Jefferson Streets, and extending South to the middle of the block on the East side of the Square.

The building on the corner was built by C. C. Carr and is now occupied by McKellar's Dry Goods Store; the building adjoining it on the South and now occupied by Bullington's Drug Store was built by Thos. B. Caldwell, Sr.; and the next building, formerly occupied by Pirkey Tire Shop, was built by I. N. Williams, Sr.

The above mentioned three buildings were all built at the same time out of kiln or brick burned by W. C. (Shorty) Hickamn. This was around 1880.

The downstairs portion of the Williams Building was used by I. N. Williams, Sr. as a general merchandise store. The upstairs portion was used as Mt. Pleasant's first opera house, and in 1895 as a temporary Court-house.

There was a good well of water on the back of the Williams lot, where farmers and their families got water to drink.

Joe Hays, brother of Sam B. and Russ Hays, had a bottling works in the back of the Carr building, and used water from this well to make soda pop. There was a big fireplace in the back end of the Williams Building.

Tennison Bros. had a hardware store where Riddle Furniture Store now stands.

In the early 1890's there were only a few buildings on the Public Square, and most of them were frame buildings.

M. G. Wigginton had a blacksmith shop on the South side of the Square near where the Guaranty Bank is now. The remainder of the block was vacant.

Dr. W. H. Blythe had his home and office in a frame building on the Southwest corner of West First and Madison Streets, where the Hotel Stephens is now.

On the West side of the Square, Dr. S. P. Adams had a drug store in a small frame building; and on the corner of the Square at West 2nd and Madison Streets, I. L. Adams had a blacksmith shop.

Perkins & Dillard operated a saloon on the corner of West 2nd Street and the Square where Pyron's Drug Store is now. Cock fights were held in the rear of most of the saloons, and there was a gambling house over Perkins & Dillard Saloon.

Hargrove & McGee had a saloon on the East Side of the Square where McCollum's Radio Shop is now located.

John and Ben Garrett had a saloon where Latimer now has a shoe store.

Cleland and Smart, and later Ben Parrish had a saloon on the Southwest corner of East 3rd and Washington Street. In addition to the saloons, most of the grocery stores sold whiskey in bottles or in jugs.

There used to be a small wooden building located just across the railroad near East First and Washington Streets, which was used as a calaboose. One night in 1905, Eck Smith got drunk and was placed in the calaboose by the City Marshal assisted by a citizen named Wakefield. During the night Smith set fire to the calaboose and burned to death. As a result of this incident, one of Smith's brothers shot off Wakefield's hand.

The first newspaper in Mt. Pleasant of which we can find a record, was "The Union", started in 1855 by Messrs. Marple & Obie. It was later purchased by a man by the name of Carpenter who published it until sometime after the Civil War.

After the War, Dr. Adams published a newspaper, which he later sold to W. J. Johnson, at which time it was called "The Patron". Johnson sold to W. E. Blythe who sold to Aaron Smith. Smith was born without arms but could write with either his teeth or his toes. In addition to being a printer he was also a lawyer. Smith operated this paper as a weekly under the name of the Times Review. Shortly after 1900, Smith sold the paper to Geo. M. (Dan) Roberts who published the paper for several years until he went to Washington as private secretary to Congressman

Morris Sheppard. Roberts then leased the paper to W. W. Slaughter and several others until around 1919 when the paper was purchased by P. R. Masters who operated the Times Review as a weekly and also published a daily paper called "The Hustler". In 1924 G. W. (Bill) Cross bought out P. R. Masters and changed the name of "The Hustler" to "The Daily Times". G. W. Cross edited the paper until his death in 1951, after which his brother, Hugh Cross, was editor until 1957 when the Cross Heirs sold to W. N. Furey, the present owner.

In 1941 J. Frank Palmer established the Titus County Tribune, a weekly paper, and edited same until a few years ago, when he retired. The Tribune is now edited by his son, Bob Palmer.

The Cookville News was begun in 1897 and was published for twelve years, first by O. C. Story and later by W. L. Hudspeth.

There have been four newspapers published in Talco at different times. The first was the Talco News published by W. R. Baxter in 1918. It was followed by the Talco Record which was published for a while, but ceased publication. On Jan. 1, 1937 the Talco News was re-established by Frank Donnelly, and more recently the Talco Times has started publication.

Prior to the Civil War, and for some years thereafter, the principal newspaper read in this section was the Northern Standard published at Clarksville, Texas.

The Patron, a weekly paper published each Friday by W. J. Johnson, carries the following advertisements in the Aug. 15, 1877 issue:

W. H. Christian & T. J. White, Lawyers.

Pure & Fresh Drugs at Blythe's for cash only—
credit played out. West side of Square.

S. C. Adams, M.D.—Physician & Obstetrician.
Thankful for a very liberal patronage for the last
10 years, still tending his professional service to
all who may need them.

School Notice:

Persons wishing to avail themselves of the benefit
of the public school funds for the scholastic year
commencing on the 1st day of September, 1877,
ending Aug. 31, 1878, must organize themselves
into school communities on or before the 31st
day of August next.

This April 23, 1877

J. F. Wilkinson, Sr.—County Judge.

J. H. King—Jeweler.

Shuler & Fitzpatrick, Dealers in General Merchandise
"The Exchange".

Southwest Corner of Public Square, Mt. Pleasant.

All bills payable first day of November, 1877.

I. N. Williams.

Dealer in General Merchandise

Black's Mill, Texas.

H. E. Mitchell

West Side Square, Mt. Pleasant, Texas

Dry Goods - Groceries & General Merchandise

Cheapest Goods in the State.

J. J. Hays & J. A. Bivins

Steam Saw Mill

Eight Miles Southwest of Mt. Pleasant

First class pine lumber \$5 per hundred sawed to
order.

B. A. Lamar

Dealer in Drugs

South side of Square, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

McLean & Woodward

Attorneys at Law - Mt. Pleasant, Texas.
Advertisements showing price of merchandise in 1877:

Green hides, 3½ cents per pound
Dry hides 6c to 8c per pound
Chickens 10c to 15c each
Eggs 8c to 10c per dozen
Bacon clear rind 10c to 12½c per pound
Heavy Domestic 10c to 12c per yard
Prints 8c to 10 per yard
Brogan Shoes \$1.65 to \$1.70
Coffee Choice 28-29c per pound
Prime Coffee 25-27c per pound

The following advertisements appeared in the Northern Standard (Clarksville Newspaper) in the years shown covering Mt. Pleasant firms:

Clinton J. Willard, John U. Mebane and John Speak were partners in the general merchandise business under the firm name of Willard-Mebane & Co. in 1848, as shown by their ad.

Riddle & Lockhart, Druggists (1853)

Byrd W. Gray—Attorney (1852)

Johnson & Bolin, Attorneys (1853)

J. W. Withee, General Merchandise (1853)

Elam Riddle Hotel, Mt. Pleasant (1853)

The house is now open for the accommodation of travelers and proper attention will be given to making you comfortable. Additions are being made to it to increase the number of private sleeping rooms. Charges moderate and in accordance with price of supplies. The stable is large and always well supplied with corn and fodder. (This was a three story log hotel located on the Southeast corner of First and Jefferson Streets where the Yellow Cab Taxi Station is now located.)

Drs. J. H. Hendricks & T. P. Lockhart, partners
1852-1854.

(They dissolved partnership in 1854, and Dr. T. P. Lockhart then operated a drug store in partnership with his brother.)

J. H. King—Watch Maker (1855)

W. H. Johnson, Attorney (1855)

W. T. & E. A. Blythe—Saw Mill, 8 Miles South of
Mt. Vernon (1852)

W. H. Johnson & B. W. Gray, Attorneys (1847)

In 1850 Wm. Stephenson, a wagon maker, made wagons by hand and sold them for \$35.00 each. He had two helpers which he paid a salary of \$35 per month.

In 1858 H. Fitzgerald and J. J. Musgrove each operated a general merchandise store in Mt. Pleasant.

FIRSTS IN MT. PLEASANT

The first house in Mt. Pleasant was built by Ben Gooch in 1838. It was a log hut located about two blocks South of the Square near what is now the Cotton Belt Over-Pass. The Town Branch was originally called Gooch Branch. Gooch was Titus County's first Representative in the State Legislature.

H. T. Withee, a native of Maine, operated the first store in Mt. Pleasant sometime in the 1840's.

Mitch Owens was the first doctor.

Dr. W. J. Delafield was the first dentist.

The first sermon preached in Mt. Pleasant was by Pleas Bailey, a Methodist preacher, probably a circuit rider.

W. H. Christian owned the first livery stable.

The first school was built in 1848.

Sheriff R. E. (Jacob) Hines carried the first prisoner to the penitentiary in 1853. Hines rode a mule.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

OFFICIALS

The first Post Office Established in Titus County was at Daingerfield (now located in Morris County), around 1842.

Pamphlet issued by Congressman Wright Patman shows the following Postmasters at Mt. Pleasant, and date of appointment: D. McCall, June 1847, Johnathon W. Dobbs, Sept. 13, 1847, John W. Mebane, Oct. 27, 1848, Andrew J. Ward, Feb. 18, 1850, Solomon W. Turner, June 4, 1851, Elam Riddle, Dec. 9, 1852, Nadi-son W. Bowman, July 19, 1855, Edwin O. Jones, July 24, 1856, Isham Cherry, Oct. 2, 1858, James E. Robertson, Dec. 31, 1859, Miss Martha F. Riddle, April 2, 1866, Wm. P. Haley, Oct. 9, 1866, Chas. M. Smith, Feb. 4, 1867, James I. Clark, June 26, 1868, Miss Agnes Smith, Sept. 1, 1868, John F. Berry, Feb. 8, 1869, Isham Cherry, Nov. 15, 1871, Samuel P. Adams, June 17, 1872, Chas. C. Carr, Dec. 13, 1880, W. E. Blythe, Dec. 27, 1881, Ben F. Johnson, Feb. 6, 1882, Mrs. Nora Johnson, Feb. 3, 1887, Mrs. Mira Johnson, Apr. 1, 1887, Whit A. Russell, Aug. 1, 1889, Joseph W. Jordan, Apr. 16, 1891, Mrs. Mira Johnson, Aug. 11, 1892, William T. Black, July 4, 1893, Robt. F. Lindsay, Feb. 4, 1907, Michael A. Rickard Sr., Apr. 30, 1907, Mrs. Alice Cheney, June 23, 1913, Nat F. Spearman, Jan. 29, 1923, Wm. E. McClintock, (Actg.) Feb. 15,

1935, and appointed regular July 18, 1935, Mrs. W. E. McClintock, (Actg.) Aug. 21, 1948, A. B. Gilpin, Sept. 15, 1959, Joe W. Steed, (Actg.) Apr. 5, 1955, L. A. Adams, (Actg.) Dec. 28, 1956.

Following is a partial list of the County and District officials who have served Titus County since its organization in 1846.

Owing to the destruction of the County records, when the Courthouse burned in 1895, the writer has been unable to include some of the early officials.

District Judges: John T. Mills 1846-1852, Wm. S. Todd 1852-1864, B. W. Gray 1864-1868, Winston Banks 1868-1870. Judges Gray and Banks had little power, as this was during reconstruction days and the County was under martial law, and the Military acted as Judge and Jury.

By Act approved July 2, 1870, Titus County was transferred from the 8th Judicial District to the 7th Judicial District. In 1876 Titus Co. was transferred to the 5th Judicial District, and in 1915 was made a part of the 76th Judicial District. Following also served as District Judges: J. H. Rogers 1875-1876, 7th Judicial District, B. L. Estes 1877- 1885, 5th Judicial District, Wm. P. McLean 1886-1888, John L. Sheppard 1889-1896, J. M. Talbot 1897-1903, P. A. Turner 1904-1912, Hardy O'Neal 1913-1914, J. Ab Ward 1915-1920, 76th Judicial District, R. Thos. Wilkinson Sr. 1921-1932, Isaac N. Williams Jr. 1933-1937 Resigned, Thos. Claud Hutchings 1937-1938 Appointed, R. T. Wilkinson, Jr. 1939-1940 Resigned, R. T. Wilkinson Sr. 1940-1940 Appointed, Sam Williams 1941-1956, Morris Rolston 1957.

The first District Court was held in Titus County Oct. 9, 1846 by Judge John T. Mills (for whom Mills

County was named), on the side of a hill under an oak tree about 1½ miles east of Mt. Pleasant on the Mt. Pleasant-Daingerfield Road.

Following served as District Attorney: Wm. Young 1846-, Burl Smith —, W. J. Sparks 1875-1878, Chas. S. Todd 1879-1882, John L. Sheppard 1883-1888, W. H. Baldwin 1889-1890, J. M. Talbot 1891-1894, Hiram Glass 1895-1896, R. D. Hart 1897-1901, H. F. O'Neal 1902-1906, Horace W. Vaughan 1907-1910, L. E. Keeney 1911-1914, Butler Rolston 1915-1920, 76th Judicial Dist. Appointed, J. H. French 1920-1920 Appointed, T. Claud Hutchings 1921-1932, John A. Cook 1933-1938, Joe McCaslin 1939-1942, Traylor Russell 1943-1946, Dean Neugent 1947-1948 Resigned, J. R. Cornelious 1948-1948 Appointed, Morris Rolston 1949-1952, Bird Old, Jr. 1953-1956, Harry Williams 1957-1958 Resigned, Wm. Cornelious 1959-1960 Appointed.

Following served as Sheriff: J. F. Lilly 1846—, W. J. Withee 1851-1852, Jacob (R. E.) Hines 1853-1854, W. S. Coffey, Jim Bivins, Henry Jones 1865-1866, W. T. White 1867-1868, John T. Brown 1869-1870, Wm. R. Edwards 1871-1882, Green B. Dickson 1883-1900, Sam Porter 1901-1906, Wm. D. Sanders 1907-1910, John A. Cooper 1911-1916, Willis W. Smith 1917-1920, John J. Reeves 1921-1923 Removed, W. L. Kelley 1923-1924, Appointed, Sam Hess 1925-1928, Sam T. Smith 1929-1930, Q. C. Gaddis 1931-1932, Sam T. Smith 1933-1934, Q. C. Gaddis 1935-1936, Grover Ard 1937-1940, Earl W. Albright 1941-1942, Aubrey Redfearn 1943-1946, Coy M. Coker 1947-1950, Lloyd Sinclair 1951-1954, Paul D. Brown 1955-1959 Resigned, Alvis Redfearn 1959 Appointed.

Following served as County Judges: B. W. Gray 1846—, John V. Cherry, J. F. Wilkinson, Sr. 1877—,

Tobe Rhea 1893-1894, F. L. Waller 1895-1896, Peter H. Rogers 1896-1904 Appointed, Seb Caldwell 1905-1908, W. E. Riddle 1909-1912, Sam Porter 1913-1916, Jim W. Tabb 1917-1920, D. Mash Cook 1921-1924, Elisha L. Myers 1925-1928, Eugene I. Lazarus 1929-1930, R. T. Wilbanks 1931-1932, A. J. Luna 1933-1934, Ed L. McElroy 1935-1935 Resigned, C. T. Neugent 1935-1940 Appointed, Ed Dickson 1941-1946, Morris Rolston 1947-1950, Wilbor M. Mason 1951-1954, Harry Taylor 1955—.

County Attorneys: Wm. P. McLean, Sr. 1867-1868, Judson A. Olive —, W. A. Keith 1895-1896, Wm. P. McLean, Jr. 1897-1899 Resigned, Seb Caldwell 1899-1902 Appointed, L. Eugene Keeney 1903-1906, T. C. Hutchings 1907-1910, I. N. Williams, Jr. 1911-1914, Geo. Rolston 1915-1918 Resigned, Hiram G. Brown 1918-1918 Appointed, Allen Reed 1919-1922, Sam Williams 1923-1926, John A. Cook 1927-1930, Bascom Perkins 1931-1932, Tull R. Florey, Jr. 1933-1936, Morris Rolston 1937-1940, Traylor Russell 1941-1942, Bascom Perkins 1943-1944, Lawrence W. Vance, Sr. 1945-1946, Bird Old, Jr. 1947-1950, Alfred Flannagan 1951-1956, P. D. Thornton, Jr. 1957-1960.

District Clerks: Bernard Hill 1846—, J. A. Houghton 1850—, Wm. Christian 1851-1855, Isham Cherry 1865-1867, Isham Cherry 1871-1878, D. G. Williams, Sr. 1879-1888, Lemuel Hargrove 1889-1892, D. G. Williams, Sr. 1893-1894, J. Ab Ward 1895-1896, Oscar M. Tabb 1897-1900, J. F. Wilkinson, Jr. 1901-1904, Arthur S. Mitchell 1905-1908, Wallace Kelley 1909-1912, C. T. (Buster) Neugent 1913-1916, Ulman Brown 1917-1920, W. Ernest McClintock 1921-1924, W. Robt. Whitaker 1925-1928, Jack Cross 1929-1932, A. B. (Cub) Gilpin 1933-1936, Floyd Keith 1937-1940, John S. Moses 1941-

1941 Resigned, J. A. Glass 1942-1944 Appointed, T. Jack Hood 1945-1948, Jim H. Rudd 1949-1952, Homer A. Bowden 1953-1958, J. R. LaPrade 1959—.

County Clerks: Jefferson Cook 1846-1849, Thos. R. Hill 1850-1852, Josh Stephens 1857-1860, T. H. Rountree 1861-1862, L. H. Evans 1863-1864, James Brown 1865-1866, W. J. Giles 1867-1870, Isham Cherry 1871-1878, Davis G. Williams, Sr. 1879-1888, Lemuel Hargrove 1889-1892, D. G. Williams, Sr. 1893-1900, Oscar M. Tabb 1901-1904, P. B. Branch 1905-1908, Arthur S. Mitchell 1909-1912, W. L. Kelley 1913-1916, C. T. Neugent 1917-1920, Ulman Brown 1921-1924, W. E. McClintock 1925-1928, W. R. Whitaker 1929-1932, Jack Cross 1933-1936, A. B. Gilpin 1937-1940, Floyd Keith 1941-1944, J. Arthur Glass 1945-1945 died, Mrs. J. A. Glass 1945-1948 Appointed, Thos. Jack Hood 1949-1952, Jim T. Rudd 1953-1958, Homer A. Bowden 1959-.

Tax Collectors: W. M. Keith 1846—, E. R. Nelson 1879-1880, J. M. Keith 1901-1904, D. Frank Sims 1905-1906, Chas. C. Cleland 1907-1912, J. Tom Price 1913-1914 died, J. M. Keith 1914-1914 Appointed, Mrs. J. Tom Price 1915-1916, J. Melvin Keith 1917-1920, Herbert L. Smith 1921-1924, Luther Taylor 1925-1928, John T. Leftwich 1929-1938, Perry O. Wilhite, Sr. 1939-1942, Wilbor W. Mason 1943-1948, Lynch Harper 1949-1952, Jimmie Barrett 1953-1954 Resigned, Wallace Fields 1954- Appointed.

Tax Assessors: Vard Evans 1897-1902, Chas M. Embrey 1903-1906, John J. Reeves 1907-1908, Green B. Dickson 1909-1912, Ed L. McElroy 1913-1916, Green B. Dickson 1917-1920, Homer Hamilton 1921-1924, John T. Leftwich 1925-1928, Wm. A. Hayden 1929-1932, Hugh B. Wilson 1933-1934. In 1935 the offices of Tax Assessor and Tax Collector were combined.

County Treasurers: A. Hill 1865—, J. H. King —, L. D. Panther 1891—, A. J. Moulton 1897-1900, L. M. Crooks 1901-1906, Emanuel V. Broadstreet 1907-1910, John A. Cook 1911-1916, Isom H. Hammonds 1917-1920, Green B. Dickson 1921-1932, George McLemore 1933-1938, D. C. Morgan 1939-1946, Ad Rogers 1947-1950, C. Cecil Franklin 1951—.

County Superintendent of Public Instruction: (Up until 1909, the County Judge acted as County Supt.): Ab Z. Hays 1909-1910, Peter H. Rogers 1911-1914, John Myers 1915-1918, Peter H. Rogers 1919-1922, F. Teague Ward 1923-1926, Henry G. Smith 1927-1934, Joe B. White 1935-1942, Theron Jones 1943-1946, Marvin Amerson 1947-1950, James V. Adams 1951-1958, Roy Nelson 1959—.

CITY OFFICIALS:

In 1900 Mt. Pleasant was incorporated with Thomas Claud Hutchings, Sr. as Mayor, and the following Aldermen: J. M. Badt, S. P. Pounders, Herman Lilienstern, Henry A. Willson and M. A. Rickard, Sr., Geo. M. (Dan) Roberts, City Secretary.

In April 1901, following were elected: T. C. Hutchings, Sr., Mayor, S. P. Pounders, M. A. Rickard, Sr., H. A. Willson, Herman Lilienstern and R. G. Batte as Aldermen; John B. Stephens, Sr., City Marshal; Butler Rolston, Sr., City Attorney.

In 1901 T. C. Hutchings, Sr. resigned as Mayor, and S. P. Pounders succeeded him. W. J. McGee was elected Alderman to replace Pounders.

In 1903 following were elected: S. P. Pounders, Mayor; Herman Lilienstern, R. G. Batte and W. J. McGee, Aldermen; W. A. Rowe, City Attorney; G. M. Roberts, City Secretary.

Waterworks system was installed in 1903.

In 1904 City Council consisted of: S. P. Pounders, Mayor; G. M. Roberts, City Secretary; Herman Lilienstern, R. G. Batte, W. J. McGee, H. A. Willson and M. A. Rickard, Sr., Aldermen.

In 1904 the Volunteer Fire Department was organized with an authorized 20 members.

J. B. Stephens, Sr. resigned as City Marshal in 1904 and J. Pink Willson was appointed to succeed him. W. A. Rowe resigned as City Attorney, and A. Lee Burford was appointed City Attorney.

In April, 1905 following officials were elected: S. P. Pounders, Mayor; R. J. Hays, Herman Lilienstern and J. F. Wilkinson, Jr. as Aldermen; Will Hanes, City Marshal; T. C. Hutchings, Sr., City Attorney and Geo. M. Roberts, City Secretary.

In 1906 T. C. Hutchings resigned as City Attorney and Butler Rolston, Sr. was appointed to succeed him.

In April, 1907 following elected: S. P. Pounders, Mayor; B. Rolston, City Attorney; Will Hanes, City Marshal; Frank Sims, Tax Collector; Geo. M. Roberts, City Secretary; T. Lamar Denman, J. F. Wilkinson, Jr. and Herman Lilienstern, Aldermen.

In 1908 J. F. Wilkinson, Jr. resigned and M. C. Rogers was elected Alderman in his place. The other Aldermen elected were W. J. Delafield and J. A. Black.

In 1909 following were elected: J. V. Moore, Mayor; B. B. Peterman, City Secretary, J. A. Ward, City Attorney; Frank Sims, Tax Collector; R. J. Hays, Chas. M. Embrey and M. C. Rogers, Aldermen.

In 1909 the P.&M.P. Ry. was granted a franchise to operate on Washington Street.

In 1910 D. J. Stith appointed Fire Chief. Alderman C. M. Embrey died and Wm. D. Sanders elected to succeed him.

In 1911 following elected: J. V. Moore, Mayor; Will Hanes, City Marshal; Geo. Rolston, City Attorney; B. B. Peterman, City Secretary; Frank Sims, Tax Collector; Aldermen T. L. Denman and S. W. Webber elected for two years and J. A. Black for one year. The other Aldermen were Delafield and Sanders.

In 1911 sewer system installed in Mt. Pleasant.

In 1912 following elected: J. F. Wilkinson, Jr., Mayor; (J. V. Moore, having resigned); T. C. Hutchings, Sr. City Attorney; W. J. Delafield and W. Z. Hayes, Aldermen.

In 1912 Albert Emanuel granted a franchise to operate an electric light system in Mt. Pleasant.

In 1913 following elected: J. F. Wilkinson, Jr., Mayor; T. C. Hutchings, Sr., City Attorney; Will Hanes, City Marshal; Frank Sims, Tax Collector; B. B. Peterman, City Tax Collector; B. B. Peterman, City Secretary; Aldermen: M. C. Rogers, J. A. Black and Wm. D. Sanders.

In 1914 following Aldermen were elected: S. W. Webber and H. A. Willson for 2 years, and E. I. Lazarus for one year.

In 1915 following elected: J. F. Wilkinson, Jr., Mayor; T. C. Hutchings, City Attorney; Frank Sims, Tax Collector; Wm. D. Sanders, City Marshal; B. B. Peterman, City Secretary; Aldermen: M. C. Rogers, R. G. Batte and W. J. Delafield.

In 1916 following Aldermen elected: E. S. Lilienstern and T. L. Denman. H. S. Wilder appointed City Engineer.

In 1917 J. F. Wilkinson, Jr. resigned as Mayor.

In 1917 following elected: Sam Porter, Mayor; T. C. Hutchings, City Attorney; W. D. Sanders, City Marshal; Frank Sims, Tax Collector; B. B. Peterman, City Secretary; Aldermen: J. A. Cooper, R. G. Batte and H. A. Willson.

The City Hall was erected in 1917.

In 1918 Albert Emanuel sold the electric light plant to Texas Public Service Co.

In 1919 following elected: Sam Porter, Mayor; Tyler B. Redfearn, City Marshal; B. B. Peterman, City Secretary; Hiram G. Brown, City Attorney; Aldermen: A. C. Hoffman, Sr., Thos. R. McLean.

In 1920 following elected: Aldermen: J. R. Hart, John Merritt and Jack Langston.

In 1921 following elected: C. L. Duncan, Mayor; B. B. Peterman, City Secretary; Frank Sims, Tax Collector; John A. Cook, City Attorney; Ben Chapman, City Marshal; W. S. Wilder, City Engineer; Aldermen: F. E. Knechtel, Ed M. Jones and G. A. Mount.

In 1922 following elected Aldermen: O. C. Lilienstern and Forest W. Stephenson.

In 1923 following elected: J. V. Moore, Mayor; Aldermen: A. H. O'Tyson, Wm. H. Florey and G. A. Mount; Frank Sims, Tax Collector; Hyman Badt, City Secretary; John Meyers, City Attorney; Ben Chapman, City Marshal.

In 1925 following elected: J. V. Moore, Mayor; Aldermen: J. W. McClintock, G. A. Mount and W. H. Florey; H. B. Badt, City Secretary; Hiram G. Brown, City Attorney; Frank Sims, Tax Collector; Ben Chapman, City Marshal.

In 1926 following elected Aldermen: O. C. Lilienstern and John D. Holland.

Fire Engine pumper bought in 1926.

In 1927 following elected: A. H. O'Tyson, Mayor; Aldermen: R. L. Journey, W. H. Florey and J. W. McClintock; J. R. Hart, City Secretary; Frank Sims, Tax Collector; Hiram G. Brown, City Attorney; W. A. Burton, City Engineer; Grover Ard, City Marshal; Bill Lyle, Fire Chief.

In 1927 paved the County's portion of the Square.

In 1928 following Aldermen elected: O. C. Lilienstern and John D. Holland.

In 1928 Official City Map & Block Book installed.

In 1929 following elected: A. H. O'Tyson, Mayor; Aldermen: R. L. Journey, E. M. Lide and W. J. McClintock; Hiram G. Brown, City Attorney; J. R. Hart, City Secretary; Frank Sims, Tax Collector; Don G. Nolte, City Engineer.

In 1929 Natural Gas was brought to Mt. Pleasant; the first Traffic Lights installed, and East First Street was paved with Vitrified Brick.

In 1930 following were elected: J. D. Holland and O. C. Lilienstern two years and Dr. J. E. Witt one year.

In 1931 following elected: A. H. O'Tyson, Mayor; Aldermen: F. W. Stephenson, Dr. J. E. Witt, J. W. McClintock; Hiram G. Brown, City Attorney; Troy White, Tax Collector; Grover Ard, City Marshal; J. R. Hart, City Secretary; Bill Lyle, Fire Chief.

In 1932 following Aldermen elected: C. S. Dodson and John D. Holland.

In 1933 following elected: Earl M. Lide, Mayor; Aldermen: J. W. McClintock, F. W. Stephenson, John Merritt; Hiram G. Brown, City Attorney; Mrs. Charley Lilienstern, City Secretary; Joe Embrey, Tax Collector; Grover Ard, City Marshal.

1934 H. A. Willson succeeded C. S. Dodson as Alderman.

In 1935 following elected: E. M. Lide, Mayor; Aldermen: T. R. Florey, Sr., Frank Henderson, John Merritt; Mrs. Charley Lilienstern, City Secretary; Hiram G. Brown, City Attorney; Grover Ard, City Marshal.

In 1936 F. W. Stephenson and J. D. Holland elected Aldermen.

In 1937 Claud McDonald elected Mayor; Aldermen: Frank Henderson, T. R. Florey, Sr., and Webber Beall; Hiram G. Brown, City Attorney; Coy Coker, City Marshal; Carl Huckeba, Fire Chief.

Claud McDonald resigned as Mayor.

In 1938 following elected: Ben Patrick, Mayor; Aldermen: F. W. Stephenson and John D. Holland.

In 1939 following elected: Ben Patrick, Mayor; Aldermen: T. R. Florey, Sr., Otis McMinn, Webber Beall; Hiram G. Brown, City Attorney; Joe Embrey, Tax Collector; Coy Coker, City Marshal; Letha Mankins, City Secretary.

In 1940 following elected Aldermen: F. W. Stephenson and Vance Plum.

In 1941 following elected: John D. Holland, Mayor; Aldermen: W. W. Beall, Otis McMinn, T. R. Florey, Sr.; Hiram G. Brown, City Attorney; Joe Embrey, Tax Collector; Coy Coker, City Marshal; Letha Mankins, City Secretary.

In 1942 following Aldermen elected: F. W. Stephenson and Vance Plum.

In 1943 following elected: John D. Holland, Mayor; Aldermen: Otis McMinn, Hayes Johnson, S. C. Scott; Hiram G. Brown, City Attorney; Joe Embrey, Tax Collector; John A. Brooks, City Marshal; Letha Mankins, City Secretary.

In 1944 following Aldermen elected: F. W. Stephenson and Pink T. Wray.

In 1945 following elected: Ben Patrick, Mayor; Aldermen: H. T. Darby, B. M. Sandlin, Otis McMinn; Hiram G. Brown, City Attorney; Joe Embrey, Tax Collector; J. A. Brooks, City Marshal; Letha Mankins, City Secretary; F. E. Knechtel, Fire Chief.

In 1946 following Aldermen elected: F. W. Stephenson, P. T. Wray.

In 1947 following elected: Dr. W. A. Ferguson, Mayor; Aldermen: Floyd Morelan, Ernest Brown, Jack Cross; Holman Lilienstern, City Attorney; John A. Brooks, City Marshal; Letha Mankins, City Secretary.

In 1947 Commission appointed to draft Home Rule Charter.

In 1948 following elected: Aldermen: Otis McMinn and Joe R. Redfearn; Traylor Russell, City Attorney; F. E. Knechtel, Fire Chief.

In 1949 following elected: Dr. W. A. Ferguson, Mayor; Aldermen: Vance Plum, Jack Cross, Otis McMinn; Harry Steenson, City Manager; W. T. Harris, Police Chief; Otis Falls, Fire Chief.

Council - City Manager Form of Government installed.

In 1950 following elected: Aldermen: Floyd Moreland and Ernest Brown; A. E. Taylor, City Manager.

In 1951 following elected: Ivan Frizzell, Mayor; Aldermen: G. G. Proctor, Jack Cross and Joe Buford; A. E. Taylor, City Manager.

In 1952 following Aldermen elected: Lewis Riddle and Otis McMinn.

In 1953 following elected: John A. Cook, Mayor; Aldermen: W. B. Wright, Joe E. Redfearn, Rual Per-

kings; Traylor Russell, City Attorney; Letha Mankins, City Secretary.

In 1954 following elected Aldermen: Billy Jackson and Otis McMinn; Morris Rolston, City Attorney; G. P. Franks, City Manager; Bob H. Hayes, City Manager.

In 1955 following elected: Dr. W. A. Ferguson, Mayor; Aldermen: Jack Cross, Dean Redfearn and James Smith; Bob Hayes, City Manager; Morris Rolston, City Attorney; Letha Mankins, City Secretary; B. C. Sustaire, Chief of Police.

In 1956 following elected Aldermen: Sam Harvey and Dan Mitchell.

In 1957 following elected: Dr. W. A. Ferguson, Mayor; Aldermen: Dean Redfearn, Jack Cross and James Smith; Traylor Russell, City Attorney; A. E. Taylor, City Manager.

In 1958 following elected Aldermen: Sam Harvey and Dan Mitchell; Mary Coker, Acting City Secretary; Clyde Keith, Tax Collector.

In 1959 following elected: Dr. W. A. Ferguson, Mayor; Aldermen: Dean Redfearn, Jack Cross and James Smith; Traylor Russell, City Attorney; A. E. Tylor, City Manager; Mary Coker, City Secretary; Clyde Keith, Tax Collector; Otis Falls, Fire Chief.

In 1960 following Aldermen elected: Carl Reed and Robert L. Thacker.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

The clubs and civic organizations have been an important factor in the development of the cultural, civic and social life of Titus County. Among the leading clubs and civic organizations are the following:

The Anson Jones Chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas was organized in Mt. Pleasant May 8, 1951. Present membership consists of Mesdames: W. O. Irvin, Jr. and Jerrold Turner of Daingerfield, Raymond Reaves of Pittsburg, Chester Coker, Leon Coker, R. W. Kennedy, W. W. McNatt, Leon Thigpen, Herman Young and H. T. Morris of Naples, R. S. King and H. B. Montague of Abilene, Dick Presley of Wichita Falls, W. A. Ford, C. E. Gaddis, Hayes Johnson, Sr., Earl Lide, Abb Smith, Jr., P. E. Wallace, P. O. Wilhite, Sr., E. C. Brice and J. B. Edwards of Mt. Pleasant.

Following members have each served two years as President: Mesdames Seb Caldwell, W. A. Ford, P. E. Wallace, Leon Coker and Raymond Reaves.

The Martha Laird Chapter of the D.A.R. was organized in Mt. Pleasant in 1942 with 12 charter members as follows: Mesdames: D. D. Lide, M. F. Fleming, T. C. Walker, Sr., T. B. Caldwell, Sr., D. C. Crews, J. P. Temples, Byrd D. McAfee, Elizabeth M. Hampton, Elizabeth Bassett of Roswell, N.M., Frank Higginbotham of Temple, O. V. Koen of Graham, and Frances Keathly of Dallas.

Following have each served a two year term as Regent: Mrs. D. D. Lide 1942 to 1944, Mrs. M. F. Fleming 1944 to 1947, Mrs. T. B. Caldwell, Sr. 1948 to 1950,

Mrs. Harris St. Clair 1950 to 1952, Mrs. J. O. Milstead 1952 to 1954, Mrs. O. C. Lilienstern, Sr. 1954 to 1956, Mrs. J. B. Edwards 1956 to 1958, Mrs. W. F. Berry 1958 to 1960, Miss Leola Campbell 1960—.

In 1950 the American Legion Auxiliary was re-organized with the following officers elected to serve 1950-1951: Mrs. Fred Bright, Jr., President, Mrs. Maurice Smith, Vice-President, Mrs. Homer Hamilton, Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. J. O. Wood, Sergeant-at-Arms, Mrs. Gilbert Pool, Chaplain, Mrs. Buddy Davis, Historian.

One of the oldest institutions in Mt. Pleasant is Temple Lodge No. 70, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, whose charter was granted January 23, 1851. The officers to whom the charter was issued were: Byrd Gray, Worshipful Master, Elam Riddle, Senior Warden and W. H. Johnson, Junior Warden.

This lodge has had an important part in the development of Titus County, as many of the civic leaders of the past claimed membership in this organization. It sponsored the first schools, and the records show that the property, known as the "West Ward School, between 6th and 7th Streets on North Jefferson, sold by the School District a few years ago, was obtained from the Lodge for school purposes.

Temple Lodge has had a number of meeting places, but when the Lodge building was located on the corner of the Square and Madison Streets, where the Southwestern Electric Power Co. office is now, burned in 1907 all Lodge records were destroyed.

Bob Morris Chapter and Council are two affiliates of the local Masonic Organization, and the Order of The Eastern Star is the women's organization.

Mt. Pleasant Chapter No. 305 of the Eastern Star was granted a charter Oct. 12, 1905, Mrs. Mame Fitzpatrick Smith being the organizer. The charter members were: Carrie Badt, Callie Blythe, Daisy Blythe, Bessie Caldwell, Alma Coker, Mary Fitzpatrick, Thalia Gilpin, Augusta Grissom, Ella Lilienstern, Matilda Lilienstern, Josie Lowe, Mame Fitzpatrick Smith, Zenobia Slaughter Lide, Editha Tabb, J. M. Badt, T. B. Caldwell, Sr., George W. Coker, A. W. Holmes, John J. Reeves and F. W. Fitzpatrick.

The first two candidates to be initiated were: Mrs. I. N. Williams, Sr. and S. W. Webber. They were initiated Sept. 29, 1905.

The following have served as Worthy Matron and Worthy Patron of the Chapter:

Year	Worthy Matron	Worthy Patron
1905-1906	Callie Blythe	F. W. Fitzpatrick
1907	No Charter	
1908	Ella Lilienstern	F. W. Fitzpatrick
1909		
1910	Mrs. Kate Lilienstern	R. E. Conroy
1911-1912	Mrs. Bessie Caldwell	B. B. Peterman
1913	Mrs. Zenobia Lide	W. L. Lyle
1914	Mrs. J. M. Badt	Joe B. Hamilton
1915		
1916		
1917	Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman	S. P. Walker
1918-1919	Mrs. Lillian Jurney	B. B. Peterman
1920	Mrs. Willie Black	B. B. Peterman
1921	Mrs. Sallie Walker	P. E. Wallace
1922	Mrs. Lillian Jurney	B. B. Peterman
1923	Mrs. Mollie Ulmer	O. W. Caudle
1924	Mrs. Leita Bernard	E. L. Garretson
1925	Mrs. Iva Tabb	D. R. Potter

1926	Mrs. Lurline Wallace	D. R. Potter
1927	Mrs. Mattie Porter	E. L. Garretson
1928	Mrs. Aileen Lilienstern	E. L. Garretson
1929	Mrs. Minnie White	E. L. Garretson
1930	Mrs. Alma Cross	E. L. Garretson
1931	Mrs. Eldora Holcomb	Clyde T. Holcomb
1932-1933	Mrs. Ora Thacker	Clyde T. Holcomb
1934	Mrs. Bleaka Green	Clyde T. Holcomb
1935	Mrs. Ella Black	Clyde T. Holcomb
1936	Mrs. Bessie McDonald	Clyde T. Holcomb
1937-1938	Mrs. Evelyn Minor	R. S. Wolfrom
1939	Mrs. Laura Beall	T. S. Ray
1940	Mrs. Rose Derge	T. S. Ray
1941	Mrs. Clifard M. Combs	Clyde T. Holcomb
1942	Mrs. Cleo Grissom	James Minor
1943	Mrs. Bertha Ray	Clyde T. Holcomb
1944	Miss Ernestine Mason	
1945	Miss Lorena Thomas	
1946	Mrs. Geneva Frizzell	Arthur Craig
1947	Mrs. Verdi Mae Robertson	W. O. Robertson
1948	Mrs. Lillie Dora Steed	Joe W. Steed
1949	Mrs. Marie Smith	Joe Rushing
1950	Mrs. Mildred Baxter	James P. Mills
1951	Mrs. Ella Redfearn	John Surovick
1952	Mrs. Ona Edwards	John Surovick
1953	Mrs. Ruth Ferguson	W. O. Robertson
1954	Mrs. Exa Johnson	James P. Mills
1955	Mrs. Mildred Perkins	John Surovick
1956	Mrs. Osa Velma Page	Bill Wright
1957	Mrs. Marguerite Blackard	John Surovick
1958	Mrs. Carlyn Harkrider	Sam Austin
1959	Mrs. Hazel Stone	John Surovick
1960	Mrs. Alma Ruth Sinclair	Lloyd Sinclair

Past Matrons Club of Mt. Pleasant is composed of the Past Matrons of the local chapter of the Eastern Star, and was organized Nov. 10, 1943 at the home of Mrs. Frank Bernard with the following ladies as its first officers:

President, Mrs. Lillian Jurney
Vice-President, Mrs. Ora Thacker
Sec'y-Treas., Mrs. Pearl Funderburg
Reporter, Mrs. Cleo Grissom

Organizing members were as follows: Leta Bernard, Alma Cross, Pearl Funderburg, Cleo Grissom, Elizabeth Hoffman, Eldora Holcomb, Lillian Jurney, Bertha Ray, Iva Tabb, Ora Thacker. The names of Bessie Caldwell and Zenobia Lide were added at the next meeting. Following are past Presidents: Lillian Jurney, Ora Thacker, Leita Bernard, Eldora Holcomb, Elizabeth Hoffman, Bessie Caldwell, Bertha Ray, Geneva Frizzell, Zenobia Lide, Verdie Mae Robertson, Clifard Spann, Lillie Dora Steed, Ruth Ferguson, Osa Velma Page and Ella Redfearn.

Odd Fellows Entwille Lodge No. 149 was organized about 1901, but went defunct during the depression in the 1930's and was re-organized Jan. 22, 1945 as Lodge No. 66 and was granted a charter Feb. 2, 1945 with A. A. Kirk as Noble Grand, and the following charter members:

A. A. Kirk, Theron M. Jones, Phil Blackwell, Sr., Frank Madison, J. P. Rains, J. C. Hanes, Barney G. Rogers, Homer Bowden, L. H. Wilson, H. B. Wilson, Sr., A. L. Owens, W. C. Hayden, D. O. Stinson, C. W. Roberson, W. A. Hayden, Buford Cargile, John A. Brooks, S. H. Simpson, W. A. Tabb, H. A. Luna, Carl

Croxton, J. S. Priest, C. E. Gilbreath, B. A. Wilbanks, R. T. Blackwell, Edgar Hayes, J. C. Ticer, J. G. Goolsby, C. E. Sikes, Melvin Keith, Jr.

Rebecca Lodge No. 127 was organized April 29, 1946 with the following charter members: Melvin Bridges, Herbert F. Wilt, Merrill M. Russell, D. O. Stinson, Phil Blackwell, Sr., Bernard Jagers, Andy Wilbanks, J. S. Priest, Theron M. Jones, Elmer Lee, Wm. Tabb, Fannie Copeland, Ruth Shomell Russell, Zodell Masters, Ruth Lee, Hattie Roberts, Etta Madison, May Bowden, Iva Tabb, Eugenia Stinson, Agnes Bridges, Pauline Keith, Marie Smith, Dellarose Pickett, Lillie Brock, Elizabeth Lain, Virginia Blackwell, Ethel Wilt and Lena Priest.

Each of the following served 6 months as Noble Grand during the year shown:

Mrs. Ed Roberts and Mrs. Fannie Copeland in 1946.

Mrs. Melvin Keith and Mrs. Melvin Bridges in 1947.

Mrs. T. D. Brock and Mrs. J. S. Priest in 1948.

Mrs. Harmon Taylor and Mrs. Allen LaPrade in 1949.

Mrs. D. C. Morgan and Mrs. Alvis Franklin in 1950.

Mrs. Dean Hinson and Mrs. Belle Redfearn in 1951.

Mrs. Wallace Wilson and Mrs. Ethel Redfearn in 1952.

Mrs. Harmon Taylor and Mrs. R. L. Black in 1953.

Mrs. F. E. Berry and Mrs. Clyde Sanders in 1954.

Mrs. Marvin Slater and Mrs. Sam Smith in 1955.

Mrs. D. H. Baker and Mrs. Renford Justiss in 1956.

Mrs. Homer Bowden and Mrs. Clyde Howard in 1957.

Mrs. T. B. Anderson and Mrs. Loyd Jones in 1958.

Mrs. Clyde Montgomery and Mrs. E. P. Hendricks in 1959.

Mrs. Frank Johnson and Mrs.

in 1960.

SENIOR KROWLDEEN CLUB was organized in 1914 as a literary club with the following charter members: Mesdames Russell J. Davis, Seb Caldwell, Dean Lide, T. B. Caldwell, Joe M. Badt, Jennie Vaughan, Jim Warrick, A. C. Hoffman Sr., E. S. Lilienstern, Fred J. Hawn, Millard W. Cheney and Joe B. Hamilton. Mrs. Seb Caldwell was the first President and served until her death in 1953. The following are Past Presidents: Mrs. Seb Caldwell, Mrs. A. H. O'Tyson, Mrs. E. C. Brice, Mrs. Joe Bailey Edwards, Mrs. Arney Winton and Mrs. Ruth Ferguson. This club was inactive 1917 to 1920 account of World War One.

JUNIOR KROWLDEEN CLUB was organized in 1920 with the following charter members: Carrie Goodrich, Phila Slaughter, Hazelle Snider, Anita Ledbetter, Ladye Paris, Mabel Hogue, Lois Hogue, Mary Tabb, Myrtle Newman, Lettie Mitchell, Ruth Ferguson, Alma Moore. Mrs. Seb Caldwell acted as program director and counselor. Following are among those who served as President: Miss Carrie Goodrich, Mrs. Wilson Jones, Mrs. Sam Willson, Mrs. Thos. B. Caldwell Jr., Mrs. L. W. Vance, Mrs. John Musgrove Jr., Mrs. Webber W. Beall, Mrs. D. C. Munden, Mrs. J. E. Witt, Mrs. Gus Presley, Mrs. T. R. Florey Jr., Mrs. Chas. I. Lide, Mrs. Wm. A. Taylor Jr., Mrs. Mary Temple, Mrs. Frank Marshall, Mrs. Loyd Winston, Mrs. C. E. Gaddis.

Euterpean Club was organized in 1914 as a music club with the following charter members: Mesdames A. C. Hoffman Sr., R. J. Davis, W. S. Swint, D. D. Lide, J. M. Badt, J. G. Varner, L. I. Smith, Mattie Vines, M. P. Whittington, C. P. Drew, Geo. W. Coker, T. M. Fleming, W. H. Florey, F. J. Hawn, Wm. Z. Hayes, A. C. Speer, M. J. Wallace, T. C. Hutchings Sr., George Jack-

son, Ella Lilienstern, B. B. Peterman, C. M. Rogers, W. D. Sanders, O. M. Tabb, J. H. Warrick, and Misses Daisy Blythe, Joanna Corban, Emma Jackson, with Mesdames: T. W. Vaughan and C. A. Roseler as associate members.

Following have served as President:

Mesdames: C. P. Drew 1914-1915, J. M. Badt 1915-1916, R. J. Davis 1917-1918, A. C. Hoffman Sr. 1918-1920, Lillian Journey 1920-1922, W. S. Swint 1922-1923, F. W. Stephenson 1923-1924, W. H. Florey 1924-1925, Lillian Journey 1926-1929, J. E. Witt 1929-1931, J. N. Vandiver 1931-1933, F. W. Stephenson 1933-1935, W. S. Swint 1935-1936, D. E. Porter 1936-1937, Rose Derge 1938-1940, A. C. Hoffman Sr. 1940-1942, G. C. Scott 1942-1943, Ruth Ferguson 1943-1945, Mary Temple 1945-1946, Geo. Pitcock 1946-1947, J. B. Edwards 1947-1949, Ed Mathison 1949-1951, J. Frank Palmer 1951-1952, W. S. Swint 1952-1953, J. E. Witt 1953-1954, R. J. Davis 1954-1956, Kenneth Sleight 1957-1958, Estelle Irving 1958-1959, Hardin Whitaker 1959-1960.

SENIOR DELPHIAN CLUB, which is affiliated with the Texas and National Federation of Women's Clubs, was organized Nov. 25, 1922. The charter members still affiliated with the Club are Mesdames: W. A. Ford, T. R. Bassett and Clayton Redfearn. Among the past Presidents now members are Mesdames: W. A. Ford, T. R. Bassett, P. E. Wallace, Hayes Johnson, Sr., Arney Winston and C. T. Holcomb, Sr.

JUNIOR DELPHIAN CLUB was organized Feb. 20, 1946 with the following charter members: Mesdames A. C. Hoffman, Jr., Palmore Currey, Williams A. Ferguson, F. W. Haney, Howard Leftwich, Maurice Minette, Dean Neugent, Tommy Cook, Bird Old, Jr.

and Bob French. Past Presidents are: Mesdames Palmore Currey, Dean Neugent, Abb Smith, Dan Mitchell, W. M. Russell, A. C. Hoffman, Jr., Louis Gohmert, John Mason and Thos. W. Renfro.

One of the outstanding works of the Club was the establishment of a City Library located in the City Hall.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB, a junior study club, was organized Sept. 21, 1953 with the following charter members: Mesdames James L. Adams, Harry Farragh, Tommy Wood, E. L. Foster, John G. Atkins, Jr., Chas. H. Brown, Wyman Burleson, John Vic Horn, Tom Jones, Loy Dean Lawler, Howard Leftwich, Chas. B. Lide, John Lokey and Harry Taylor. Following are Past Presidents, Mesdames: Jas. L. Adams, Howard Leftwich, Gary W. Taylor, and Larry Shankle.

FINE ARTS CLUB organized March 2, 1946 and Federated April 8, 1946. The object of the Club is "Diversified Fine Arts and Community Interests". Following were charter members: Mesdames Theron Jones, Joel Steed, Morris Justiss, J. Frank Palmer, Jack Sandlin, Lovice Brown, Murray Russell, Joe Steed, Buster McCollum, Marvin Peters, J. H. McGuire, Lloyd Adams, J. F. Wilkinson, Jr., Lloyd Legg, Lewis Riddle, James Duke.

Past Presidents are: Mesdames Theron Jones, Joe Steed, Morris Justiss, Creed Caldwell, Joel Steed, Lewis Riddle, J. Frank Palmer, Lovice Brown, Jack Sandlin, F. W. Stephenson, Frank Wilson and John Surovick.

SENIOR BUSY "20" CLUB, the City's oldest sewing Club was organized in 1937 with the following charter members: Mesdames M. J. Wallace, D. D. Lide,

W. V. Mason, Kate McFarland, Hattie Brown, R. L. Thacker, W. H. Florey, Buster Austin, D. A. Snider, W. M. Tabb, T. W. Harwell, Henry Mason, Ola Carwile, T. O. Johnston, W. E. McKinnon, John Gardner, Tom Umfleet, O. L. Colley, Sr., Lillie McElroy and Sam Austin. Mrs. M. J. Wallace, the first President, served 13 years until her death in 1950. Following are past Presidents: Mrs. M. J. Wallace, Mrs. I. L. Hays, Miss Ada Stephenson.

MT. PLEASANT GARDEN CLUB was organized March 7, 1937 with the following charter members: Mesdames W. A. Ford, R. B. Cargile, W. E. McClintock, Minnie Foster, D. D. Lide, Claude McDonald, C. E. Lee, Bill Hawley, and L. W. Case. Past Presidents are: Mesdames Claude McDonald, Joe Draanguet, John S. Williams, O. C. Lilienstern, Sr., Jennie Vaughan, L. L. Lee, Geo. Daniels, A. G. Daniel, Morris Justiss, T. D. Albright, H. C. Shoemaker, L. A. Kendrick and R. L. Baxter, S. H. Spurger. This Club was instrumental in the organization of five other Garden Clubs in Mt. Pleasant, one in Winfield and one in Mt. Vernon.

HYDRANGEA GARDEN CLUB was organized in February, 1948 with the following charter members: Mesdames Abb Smith, Jr., John Kennedy, Homer Coody, Bill Maness, W. L. Means, Dan H. Mitchell, Nolan Redfearn, and T. A. Tennyson. At this meeting the following ladies were invited to join the Club: Mesdames A. H. Karcher, A. C. Hoffman, Jr., Ogilvie, M. L. Cline, and Weldon Clay. Past Presidents were: Mesdames W. L. Means, Weldon Clay, Jack Butler, Jim Beck, W. F. Holcomb and Harry Farragh.

CRAPE MRYTLE GARDEN CLUB was organized May 30, 1950 with the following charter members: Mesdames C. E. Cawthon, H. T. Darby, W. S. Ely,

Hayes Johnson, Sr., Gussie Kay, John Lain, W. W. Mason, Clayton Redfearn, T. S. Ray, J. O. Sinclair, C. W. Spann, R. L. Thacker, Jack Thomas, W. J. Weems and John C. Wood. Past Presidents were: Mesdames Jack Thomas, Clayton Redfearn, John Surovick, Hayes Johnson, Sr., Winston Ward.

THE AZALEA GARDEN CLUB was organized in 1950 with the following charter members: Mesdames Gabe Abner, Butler Anderson, A. L. Barnett, D. C. Chadwell, Charles Deaton, Charles Driggers, Newell P. Fleming, C. T. Holcomb, H. E. Johnson, Melvin Keith, Joe Korsack, D. E. McBeth, Rayburn Miller, George O'Neal, Vance Plum, Verne Price, Connie Short, L. E. Smith, Jim Talley. Associate members: Mrs. T. D. Brock and Mrs. Carl Lain.

Following have served as President: Mesdames C. T. Holcomb, Butler Anderson, Paul Lanier, George O'Neal, Buck King, T. D. Brock, Lula Beckham and Homer Bowden.

BLUE BONNET GARDEN CLUB was organized Jan. 14, 1948 under the supervision of Mrs. George Daniel, who at that time was President of the Mt. Pleasant Garden Club. She was assisted by Mrs. A. G. Daniel, Mrs. H. C. Shoemaker, Mrs. L. W. Cass and Mrs. W. E. McClintock. There were fourteen charter members as follows: Mesdames M. Russell, Walter Jackson, Melvin Bridges, R. L. Bell, F. E. Berry, Ella Browning, R. L. Black, Clyde Howard, Clyde Holcomb, A. J. Luna, Frank Madison, D. C. Morgan, Gussie Kay and J. S. Priest. Mrs. A. G. Daniel and Mrs. W. E. McClintock were contributing members to the Club. Following have served as President: Mesdames Merrill Russel, Walter Jackson, Kylon Hobbs, Melvin

Bridges, F. E. Berry, R. L. Black, J. M. Traylor, Sam E. Smith, Clyde Howard, Frank Madison, J. M. Dees, A. J. Luna, R. L. Bell, H. W. Pyron.

FEDERATED CULTURE CLUB was organized Jan. 18, 1950. Charter members who are still active are: Mesdames T. R. Bassett, A. G. Daniel, Chas. Driggers, C. T. Holcomb, Hayes Johnson, Sr., L. L. Lee, Henry Mason, Kenneth Taylor, P. E. Wallace and Arney Winton. Following have served as President: Mesdames P. E. Wallace, L. L. Lee, Arney Winton, C. T. Holcomb, Ben Scott, Hubert Hightower, Hayes Johnson, Sr., G. J. Glenn.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB, a civic and literary club, was organized Feb. 16, 1949 and became affiliated with the Texas Federation the following month. Mrs. F. W. Haney was elected President, and the charter members were: Mesdames H. C. Avery, J. E. Ball, L. F. Benson, Gordon Brock, W. A. Ferguson, J. B. Edwards, F. W. Haney, Nancy Hoffman, M. E. Larkin, Jack Pope, Everett Redfearn, Ben-L. Scott, Wm. A. Taylor, Duncan Thompson, J. A. Wilhite, H. G. Young, and Miss Carroll Vaughan. Past Presidents are: Mrs. F. W. Haney, Mrs. Chas. Stephenson, Mrs. M. E. Larkin, Mrs. J. A. Wilhite, Mrs. Everett Redfearn and Mrs. Wayne Austin.

JUNIOR BUSY TWENTY CLUB, a sewing club, was organized in September, 1946, and the charter members still active are: Mesdames Hubert Hardy, L. A. Stroman, G. B. Young, and R. B. Lewellen. Past Presidents are: Mrs. Fred McMinn, Mrs. Chas. Cobb, Mrs. Lloyd Koelling, Mrs. L. A. Stroman, Mrs. G. B. Young, Mrs. Wayne Vaughan, Mrs. Weldon Dawson, Mrs. Alton Kidwell, Mrs. Joe Ben Jagers, Mrs. David Brogoitti and Mrs. Bob Eakins.

WEDNESDAY SEWING CLUB was organized Jan. 5, 1939 with the following charter members: Mesdames H. E. Riddle, W. F. Pollard, J. C. Moroney, Ray Parrish, F. N. Hull, O. L. Holley, M. V. Mingus. Following are past Presidents: Mesdames M. V. Mingus, H. E. Riddle, E. A. Garrett, C. W. Wieringa, O. L. Holley, Thelma Kolander, J. K. Cartwright, John Ellis, Fred Thomas, Orange Walker, L. M. Cook and L. A. Stroman.

FRIDAY SEWING CLUB was organized in 1948 and maintains a membership of twelve women interested in sewing and hand work. Charter members still active in the Club are: Mesdames D. E. McBeth, D. C. Chadwell, Vern Price and Jim Talley. Mrs. Newell Fleming was the first President.

NEEDLE CRAFT CLUB was organized April 8, 1849 with the following charter members: Mesdames James Chopel, Rudy Ledeen, Travis Jackson, James Scoggins, Glyn Alexander. Past Presidents are Mesdames Rex Jennings, John D. Smalling, Travis Jackson, James Harrison, Coy Barber, W. R. Presley, R. S. Smitherman, Bobbie Holliday and James Chopel.

THE LADIES AUXILIARY of the Mt. Pleasant Fire Department was organized in March, 1949 with the following charter members: Mesdames Noma Bailey, Eula Dean Redfearn, Ozella Falls, Lenelle Hardy, Veda Hughes, Lillie Irvin, Lessie Kennedy, Verdice McCauley, Verna McMinn, Josephine Phillips, Eula Mae Plum, Lorena Sanders, Edith Simpson, Mary Alice Smith, Anne Steenson, Corene Swafford, Josephine Taylor and Maurine Ward.

Beginning with 1949 the following have each served one year as President in the order named: Mesdames Ozella Falls, Edith Simpson, Mary Coker, Lessie Ken-

nedy, Mary Jo Bright, Mae Roper, Lalla Jo Mars, Dorothy Preddy, Rachel Pierce, Becky Nelson, Juanita Sustaire and Mary Lou Clark.

The membership is limited to the wives of active firemen.

The purpose of the organization is to aid their husbands in their duties as Firemen, whenever possible, and to take part in making Mt. Pleasant a better community.

In 1951 the Auxiliary started helping people who had lost their homes and furnishings by fire, as well as other needy people. This feature got its start when the Boy Scouts gave the Auxiliary some of the used clothes they had gathered up. They have since been able to carry on this worth-while work through citizens of Mt. Pleasant giving the Auxiliary clothing, bedding, furniture, food and other household articles for distribution among the homeless and the needy. This is a great work and deserves the support of the entire citizenship.

THE ROTARY CLUB, the oldest service club in Mt. Pleasant, was organized in September 1921 and was chartered by the International Rotary on Jan. 1, 1922.

There were 17 charter members as follows: Joe M. Burford, G. W. (Bill) Cross, C. L. Duncan, T. L. Denman, John J. Ellis, Dr. T. M. Fleming, Wm. A. Ford, Milton Farrier, A. C. Hoffman, Sr., R. F. Lindsay, C. O. Lide, W. S. Swint, E. S. Lilienstern, Rev. R. L. Owen, Henry A. Willson, Geo. Lilienstern and O. C. Lilienstern, Sr. Following officers were elected: Joe M. Burford, President, Dr. T. M. Fleming, Vice-President, E. S. Lilienstern, Treasurer and C. L. Duncan, Secretary.

THE KIWANIS CLUB was organized in March, 1938 and received its charter in April, 1938. Following were charter members: J. R. Atkins, C. L. Brock, G. L. Brogoitti, Coy Coker, J. W. Cropp, Hugh Cross, G. G. Crawford, O. H. Eichblatt, W. R. Gerhard, Harvey M. Knight, Clavis E. Lee, Howard Leftwich, Stephen J. Rotondi, J. H. McGuire, Ovie Martin, Otis McMinn, L. M. Montgomery, Wallace Ward, Doyle Nutt, Morris Rolston, E. B. Redfearn, E. T. Redfearn, Dr. J. G. Nordenbrock, E. L. Riddle, Jr., Floyd D. Thomas, Joe Sutton, Dr. R. A. Taylor, John B. Stephens, Jr., Wilson Jones, Geo. R. Watts, Lt. A. E. Elliott, Marvin Coffey and O. C. Lilienstern, Jr. Past Presidents are: Dr. J. G. Nordenbrock, J. H. McGuire, Hugh Cross, Holman Lilienstern, Dr. Kenneth Taylor, J. O. Milstead, Byron Reaves, Theron M. Jones, L. L. Adams, T. Lonnie Williams, Covy Williams, J. D. Sawyer, Marvin Amer-son, W. F. Holcomb, W. C. Smith, Paul Lanier, Chas. Stephenson, James V. Adams, Dr. R. L. Matkin, J. E. Killian, and David Brogoitti.

MT. PLEASANT LIONS CLUB was organized in September, 1948 with the following charter members: Chas. Tucker, Louis McDonald, Billy Hartley, Willard Floyd, Bernice Morgan, I. E. Gage, Ashley Johnson, Martin McCormack, Jr., Joe Rushing, H. G. Copeland, J. H. Riley, Geo. Moonsey, Melvin Keith, H. G. Mays, Derral Fuchs, Ed S. Webb, Alvin Lain, G. M. Attaway, J. N. King, Bee Nichols, E. H. Davis, Floyd Moreland.

Following have served as President: Martin McCormack, Jr., Phene C. Williams, A. B. Andrews, Gabe Abnor, Cecil Franklin, Winston Ward, T. L. Milam.

MT. PLEASANT BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB is a service organization founded in 1939 and granted a charter by the State and National

Federation of Professional Women's Clubs in 1940. The first President was Mrs. Laura E. Lilienstern. Four charter members: Miss Lois Couch, Mrs. Mary Belle Pope, Mrs. Geraldine Kay Schmidt, and Mrs. Aline Keathley are still members of the organization. Following are the past Presidents: Mrs. Laura Lilienstern, Mrs. Arlene Russell, Miss Susie Brabbam, Mrs. Aline Keathley, Miss Lois Couch, Miss Lillian Parrish, Miss Gladys Darden, Mrs. Estelle Irvin Sweet, Miss Irene Binnion, Miss Claudia Williams, Mrs. Mary Belle Pope, Mrs. Hazel Palmer and Miss Ruby Stanley.

Mt. Pleasant Chamber of Commerce was organized in 1908 with the following officers and directors: C. O. Lide, President, J. V. Moore, Secretary and directors: H. A. Willson, Ben Chiff, T. W. Vaughan, T. L. Denman, W. A. Johnson, D. I. Swint, M. J. Wallace and E. S. Lilienstern.

In 1926 the Chamber of Commerce was re-organized and a paid Secretary employed and has been an important factor in the growth of the city.

Following are Presidents since the re-organization: Chas. L. Duncan 1926-1928, Geo. Lilienstern, Sr., 1929-1932, A. J. Copellar 1933, Geo. Lilienstern, Sr. 1934, J. R. Hart 1935-1936, Claude D. McDonald 1938, T. C. Walker, Sr. 1939, J. A. Petty 1940-1941, B. M. Sandlin 1942-1943, Ben Patrick 1944-1945, Holman Lilienstern 1946, A. C. Anderson 1947, Hubert Hightower 1948, Everett B. Redfearn 1949, Howard Leftwich 1950, Traylor Russell 1951, J. D. Sawyer 1952, C. E. Gaddis 1953, A. A. Sistrunk 1954, Chas. A. Tucker 1955, Winston O. Ward 1956-1957, W. L. Means 1958, Geo. Stone 1959, G. L. Brogoitti 1960.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

PROMINENT CITIZENS

The following persons have had a prominent part in the political, social, religious, educational and economic life of Mt. Pleasant and Titus County.

Wm. Pinckney McLean, Sr., son of Allen F. McLean and wife, Ann Rose, was born in Copah County, Miss. in 1836. After his father died, his mother moved to Texas in 1839 and settled at Jefferson, Texas. W. P. McLean was admitted to the bar in 1857 or 1858. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1861 and resigned to enter the Confederate Army as a private. He was later promoted to Captain and then to Major. He moved to Mt. Pleasant in about 1865, and was County Attorney of Titus County in 1867-1868 but was removed from office when Reconstruction law was enforced under military rule. He again served in the Legislature in 1869, and in Congress from 1873 to 1875. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1875, and was Judge of the 5th Judicial District in 1884. Governor Hogg appointed him a member of the First Railroad Commission on which he served from 1891 to 1893. He married Margaret Batte, daughter of W. C. Batte, Sr., and they had eight children. He died in Ft. Worth in 1925.

Joe M. Badt was born in Vilna, Poland in 1856, emigrated to America in 1880 and settled at Overton, later moving to Tyler. In 1884 he moved to Mt. Pleasant and opened a general store on the North side of the Public Square, which he operated for some fifty years. "Uncle Joe" as he was called by his friends,

was one of Mt. Pleasant's most progressive leaders and best loved citizens. He died in 1940 at age 84.

W. J. Williams, father of Mrs. R. G. Batte, was one of the earliest settlers in Titus County, and lived on what is now the Octie Starks property, across the Daingerfield Highway from Delwood Park.

He operated a gristmill and ground corn and wheat for one-sixth toll. He also operated a sawmill, and people hauled logs as far as ten miles to this mill.

He had eight children and, one day while they were playing, they came upon a group of Indians camped near Red Springs. One of the Indians spoke English and told the children that Indians always tried to camp where there were creeks on all four sides, stating that tornadoes never struck in such locations. Mt. Pleasant has creeks on four sides: Tankersley, Cypress, White Oak and Hart's Creek.

Christopher Williams and his family moved from Tennessee to Titus County in two ox wagons in 1853 and secured a land grant of 640 acres comprising the Christopher Williams Survey and the Thos. Hunt Survey near what later became Ripley. At that time, there were only three stores in Mt. Pleasant: a general store, a saloon and one other store.

I. N. Williams, Sr., son of Christopher Williams, did not come to Texas with his parents, but arrived later in the year at which time he was about 18 years of age.

He fought in the Confederate Army under Captain W. H. Christian.

After war (in 1872) he opened a store at Black's Mill near Ripley which he operated until about 1880, when he moved to Mt. Pleasant and opened a general store on the East side of the Square where Pirkey Tire Shop is located.

Mr. Williams was one of the leading merchants until his death in 1898. After his death, his widow continued to operate the store for several years. She was a very capable woman, and her children, her town and County were her life. She was a great believer in Mt. Pleasant and its future, and was a liberal contributor to all causes that were beneficial to Mt. Pleasant and Titus County. She passed away in 1925 at the age of 68. The old I. N. Williams home was located on the Southeast corner of Madison and West 5th Streets.

Wm. A. (Bum) Johnson, son of W. J. Johnson a prominent pioneer citizen, operated a dry goods store on the North side of the square for a number of years after the turn of the century. He was a progressive citizen, and a leader in Chamber of Commerce work.

Chas. L. Duncan came to Mt. Pleasant while a young man, and operated a fire insurance business here until his death in 1937. He served as the first President of the Chamber of Commerce when it was reorganized in 1926, and also served as Mayor. He was recognized as one of Mt. Pleasant's most progressive citizens. In 1919 he organized Mt. Pleasant Building & Loan Assn.

Joe M. Burford practiced law in Mt. Pleasant for a good many years, and was recognized as a very able lawyer. In 1909 he was appointed by the Commissioner's Court to issue quitclaim deeds to the owners of land situated within the original town plat. This on account of the Courthouse and all records having been destroyed by fire in 1895. He later moved to Dallas where he became a partner in a prominent law firm. He died in 1945.

In the 1880's Thomps Morris operated a big department store on the Southwest corner of 3rd and Jefferson Streets, where Beall Bros. now have their store.

Once a year the Morris Store would have a grand opening, or open house, lasting a week during which time stringed orchestras would play, and there were other festivities. This got to be a gala event, and each year the store would be crowded the entire week with people from all parts of the County.

Thomps Morris owned a pasture of about 60 acres extending north from about what is now West 9th Street. In 1888 Morris deeded about 5 acres off the north side of this tract to the Masonic Lodge for a cemetery, and this became known as the Masonic Cemetery. The wife of Thomas C. Morris, son of Thomps Morris, was the first person buried in this cemetery.

Thomps Morris died in 1891 and Thomas C. Morris continued to operate the business until the store was destroyed by fire in 1900. Thomas C. Morris then erected a two story hotel building at this location which was known as the Morris Hotel.

In the early days, Mt. Pleasant merchants would go to St. Louis once or twice a year to do their buying. On one of his trips to market in 1887, Thomps Morris was much impressed by a bright young clerk at one of the wholesale houses and prevailed on this young man to come to Mt. Pleasant and work for him. The young man was Charles O. Lide. A few years later, Lide, Jeff Tingle and Tate W. Vaughn formed a partnership and put in a dry goods store of their own. Lide later bought the interests of Tingle and Vaughan. Lide operated this business for some 50 years until ill health forced his retirement. During this 50 years Chas. O. Lide was actively identified with every project which was for the betterment of Mt. Pleasant and Titus County, and was one of the outstanding leaders

in the business, social and religious life of Mt. Pleasant.

He was married to Miss Mary Jane Davis who also took an active part in the operation of the business. They had three sons: Dean D. Lide, Earl M. Lide and Chas. I. Lide who like their father, have been active in public affairs.

Around 1910 Jesse Greer operated a bottling works and candy factory on the East side of the Square near where Riddle Furniture Store is now.

Greer had an Abyssinian working for him called "George" who was a mechanical genius. Greer also was of a mechanical turn, and the two of them using scrap parts and odds and ends, built a machine which would saw candy into bars and package the bars in one operation. Greer secured a patent on this machine, and being in need of capital to manufacture and market the machine, sold an interest in the patent to the Hughes Candy Co. at Fort Worth.

Later Greer and George went to Boston, Mass. where they perfected other packaging machines, and Greer amassed a fortune. These were among the first packaging machines placed on the market.

John Vincent Moore came to Mt. Pleasant when a young man, at which time he was a traveling salesman for a large implement firm. Later he opened an implement business in Mt. Pleasant.

He was a leader with a vision, and acted as the unpaid secretary of the Chamber of Commerce for a number of years, boosting the merits of Mt. Pleasant and Titus County throughout Texas and the nation.

He was instrumental in getting the Hoffman Heading Co. to locate here; in the building of the Paris & Mt. Pleasant Ry.; and in the planting of peach orch-

ards in this section. He organized the Talco Townsite Company.

Few men ever worked harder for, or meant more to their town than J. V. Moore. He served several terms as Mayor, and it was during his administration that a sewerage system was installed. J. V. Moore could justly be called "Mr. Mt. Pleasant". He died in 1929 at the age of 69.

In the 1890's James A. (Jim) Davis, who now operates a plumbing shop on West 2nd Street, operated a cotton gin not far from where the Catholic Church now stands. When the day's work at the cotton gin was over, Davis would shift the gin engine belt to a generator and generate electricity. This was the first electric light plant in Mt. Pleasant.

Samuel Porter Pounders was born in Alabama Jan. 10, 1848 and moved from Old Wheatville or Belden in Morris County, Texas to Mt. Pleasant in about 1876. He and his boyhood schoolmate, the late Judge John L. Sheppard, father of U.S. Senator Morris Sheppard, read law in the office of Col. Dave Culberson, the father of U.S. Senator Chas. A. Culberson.

Mr. Pounders was admitted to the bar soon after coming to Mt. Pleasant. His first case in court, was defending a negro woman for stealing a quilt. His fee was \$5. He was a practicing attorney in Mt. Pleasant for more than fifty years.

When Mt. Pleasant was incorporated in 1900, he was elected to the City Council. When Mayor Claude Hutchings resigned in 1901, Judge Pounders succeeded him as mayor and served until 1909.

He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant, and was one of the business and civic leaders of Mt. Pleasant. He died June 10, 1930.

Robert Francis Lindsay was born in Lebanon, Mo. March 10, 1872, and came from Tyler to Mt. Pleasant in December, 1900 as Chief Train Dispatcher for the Cotton Belt Railroad.

He became connected with the First National Bank in 1902 and remained with the First National Bank until the Guaranty Bond State Bank was organized in 1913. He served as an officer of the Guaranty Bond State Bank until his retirement as President in 1945.

He was a 32nd degree Mason and was awarded a medal in 1946 for 50 years service in A.F.&A.M. Lodge of Mt. Pleasant. He was also a member of Hella Temple in Dallas. He died March 8, 1956.

Mrs. Minnie Lindsay, wife of Robert F. Lindsay, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Porter Pounders, was born in Mt. Pleasant, and was a teacher in the Mt. Pleasant Public School around the turn of the century, and is recognized as being a very capable woman.

Miss Minnie, as she is called by her intimate friends, has always taken an active part in women's club work. She was President of the Federated Women's Clubs for the Third District, 1924-1926, and was President of the Texas State Federated Women's Clubs in 1929-1932.

Later she entered Government service and was connected with the Income Tax Division of the U.S. Treasury Department for 15 years. She retired several years ago.

Mrs. Lindsay was Chairman of the American Red Cross for Titus County during World War I.

Henry A. Willson, with his Brother Willie F. Willson, operated a hardware store on the Southwest corner of 2nd Street and the Square for many years.

Henry A. Willson was one of Mt. Pleasant's most public spirited citizens, and took an active interest in Chamber of Commerce work and civic matters.

He was the leader in the movement which resulted in the citizens of Titus County voting a one million dollar bond issue in 1916 for the building of good roads. This resulted in the building of a network of highways out of Mt. Pleasant in all directions and made it the gateway to Northeast Texas.

He died in 1940 at the age of 79.

Miss Hettie Dillahunty, daughter of Captain T. A. Dillahunty who was County Surveyor for many years, conducted a private school for small children at her home on the Northwest corner of North Madison and 5th Streets.

The history of Mt. Pleasant would not be complete without the mentioning of "Miss Hettie" as she was called. She was born about the time of the Civil War and went through the Reconstruction days and, if anyone so much as mentioned "Yankee" she expressed her opinion in language that smelled of fire and brimstone.

The children all loved her and she did a great work among them. She died an unreconstructed rebel.

George Lilienstern, Sr., was born in Clayton, Alabama, and moved to Texas with his parents in 1885.

In 1905 he opened a dry goods store on the East side of North Jefferson Street between 2nd and 3rd Streets about where Duke & Ayers Store is now. In 1916 he moved to the Southwest corner of Third and Jefferson Streets, the present location of Beall Bros. Store.

He was one of Mt. Pleasant's leading merchants for many years, and was active in the civic life of the town, serving as President of the Chamber of Commerce a number of times, and as Chairman of the School Board for many years.

George Lilienstern was one of the key men in Mt. Pleasant and Titus County during his generation. He died in 1942 at the age of seventy-five.

Butler Rolston, Sr., was recognized as one of the ablest criminal lawyers in Northeast Texas. He and Judge J. A. Ward were law partners at one time. Later he was appointed District Attorney when the 7th Judicial District was created in 1915 and served until his death in 1920. He was an able prosecutor. He and I. N. Williams, Jr. were law partners for a number of years.

Morris Rolston, son of Butler Rolston, Sr., served as County Attorney from 1937-1940. He served in the army in World War Two and was with the troops that made the landing on the beaches in Italy. Since his return from the War he has served as County Judge, District Attorney, City Attorney and is now District Judge of the 76th Judicial District.

T. Lamar Denman was born in Palestine, Texas Aug. 8, 1878 and died March 13, 1935.

In 1905, he married Miss Kathleen Carr, moved to Mt. Pleasant where he and Wm. D. Sanders opened the Denman-Sanders Lumber Co. A few years later Denman bought Sanders' interest in the business and it became known as the Denman Lumber Company which T. L. Denman operated for 26 years with lumber yards at Mt. Pleasant, Tyler, Gilmer, Pittsburg, Omaha, Naples and Mt. Vernon.

He took an active part in business and civic affairs, and was a member of the City Council for a number of years.

Prior to 1914 the streets of Mt. Pleasant were sand beds and on rainy days, the Public Square looked like a horse lot.

Street paving in Mt. Pleasant had its beginning with the arrival of O. L. Crigler Dec. 14, 1914, as the representative of the Bert Hahn Construction Co., who owned rock asphalt mines near Ada, Oklahoma. Crigler worked with the City Council and property owners and succeeded in selling them on asphalt paving.

On Dec. 30, 1914 Bert Hahn Construction Co. was awarded a contract for eight blocks of asphalt paving as follows: four blocks around the Courthouse; one block east of Jefferson Street on East Second Street; one block East of Jefferson Street on East Third Street; two blocks West of Jefferson on West Third Street; and a connecting block between West Second and West Third Streets. Construction was started Jan. 15, 1915 and was completed in the fall of 1915.

This caused the people of Mt. Pleasant to become "paving conscious" and, in 1916 Crigler who was then connected with the General Construction Co. (Bert Hahn Constructions Co. having quit business), secured a contract for the paving of North Jefferson Street from Fourth Street to the North side of the intersection with Twelfth Street.

On Oct. 16, 1916 O. L. Crigler was married to Miss Mary Rogers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Rogers, Mr. Rogers being one of Mt. Pleasant's pioneer merchants and civic leaders.

In 1926 the City Council awarded Crigler a contract of approximately \$50,000.00 to replace the old wrought iron water mains with cast iron pipe, this being the first cast iron mains in Mt. Pleasant, at which time the property connections were all changed to copper.

In 1928 Crigler signed up the property owners on East First Street from Jefferson Street to a point some 2500 feet East for asphalt paving. The City Council upon investigation found that vitrified brick paving had been in use in both Boston and Cincinnati for some 75 years, after which time the brick were turned over and would probably be good for another 75 years; and that the difference in the cost of vitrified brick would be only a third more than asphalt, and with practically no maintenance cost. Whereupon, the City Council with the help of O. L. Crigler and City Engineer W. A. Burton, sold the property owners on vitrified brick paving. This brick pavement has now been down more than 30 years, with practically no maintenance cost, and no doubt will easily serve for another thirty years or more.

In 1930 Crigler built the present Borden Milk Plant.

In 1940 he did a general remodeling job on the present Courthouse, and paved the surrounding area with concrete.

In later years he has been engaged in home building on a large scale in Mt. Pleasant and other East Texas Cities.

During the more than 40 years Crigler has been in Mt. Pleasant, he has always taken an active part in the civic affairs, and worked for anything that would benefit Mt. Pleasant or Titus County.

It was largely due to the efforts of O. L. Crigler that Mt. Pleasant has its present network of paved streets.

I. N. Williams, Jr. graduated in law at the University of Texas in 1910 and in the same year was elected County Attorney, and served as such from 1911 to 1915.

After leaving the office of County Attorney, he formed a law partnership with Butler Rolston, Sr., which lasted until Mr. Rolston's death in 1920. He then formed a law partnership with his brother, Sam Williams which continued until 1933, when I. N. Williams was elected District Judge.

In 1937 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Civil Appeals for the 6th Judicial District, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Grover Sellers, to which office he was re-elected until 1956, when he retired from the bench after some 20 years service as Judge.

Judge Williams has always taken an active part in the economic, political, civic and religious life of Mt. Pleasant, having served as Chairman of the School Board, Chairman of the Board of Stewards of the Methodist Church, and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank.

He has always worked for anything that was good for Mt. Pleasant and Titus County and has had the courage to openly oppose those who attempted to "put something over" on the people.

He now resides in Texarkana but is a frequent visitor to Mt. Pleasant where he has many friends.

H. C. Thurston was about 7 ft. 6 inches tall, and was said to be the tallest soldier in the Confederate Army.

After the War, he attended all the Confederate Reunions until his death. When marching in these parades, he would wear high heeled boots and a stove pipe hat which had the effect of increasing his height to nearly 8 feet. He is buried in the Old Cemetery located near the High School Gymnasium in Mt. Pleasant.

R. H. Fuller was born at Linden in Cass County, Texas Oct. 25, 1862, and married Miss Alice Zelia Ellington. He moved to Mt. Pleasant in 1888 where he operated a blacksmith shop until 1892. From 1893 to 1906 he operated a lumber yard. In 1906 he and Dave Swint opened a combination furniture store and saddle shop on the north side of the Square. Later Fuller purchased Swint's interest and continued to operate the business until 1923. He died Nov. 18, 1925. He was active in church and civic affairs.

R. G. (Dick) Batte was born in 1844, the son of W. C. Batte, Sr. who was one of Titus County's pioneer planters. R. G. Batte married Miss Julia Williams, daughter of a pioneer family. He served in the Confederate Army and was wounded in the war. He took an active part in politics, and was a member of the City Council for a number of years. He died in 1931 at age of 87.

In 1907 the Hoffman Heading & Stove Co. moved from Missouri to Mt. Pleasant. This Company manufactured heading for barrel tops, which it shipped to various parts of the United States and foreign countries. The Company was owned by several members of the Hoffman family and, after the death of his father, August Hoffman bought the interest of the other partners, and continued to operate the business until his death in 1944. For many years the Heading

Factory was Mt. Pleasant's major industry, and its largest payroll.

In 1929 when a powdered milk plant was being promoted by a group of capitalists from Marshall, Texas with the view of locating a plant in Mt. Pleasant, conditioned upon the citizens of Mt. Pleasant purchasing \$80,000 stock in the Company, it was August Hoffman who led the way in the selling of this stock. Several years later when this Milk Plant had financial trouble, it was August Hoffman, Sr. who advanced the money that saved the plant from bankruptcy.

In the depression years between 1930 and 1940, the semi-monthly milk checks received by the farmers was a life-saver not only to the farmers, but to the merchants as well. This was about the only "cash crop" they had.

Previous to that time Hoffman, along with other business leaders in Mt. Pleasant, had fostered the dairy movement in Titus County by bringing in registered Jersey cattle and, by the time the depression came on, dairying had become quite an industry in this County.

A. C. Hoffman was a great baseball fan, and spent thousands of dollars sponsoring amateur and professional baseball in Mt. Pleasant.

Mt. Pleasant and Titus County owe a lot to August C. Hoffman, Sr.

R. T. Wilkinson, Sr. was the son of an early Titus County pioneer family, and was born and reared in Titus County, later he moved to Mt. Vernon where he now resides.

He was elected Judge of the District Court of the 76th Judicial District in 1921 and retired in 1932 after serving 12 years.

He was Judge when the County Tax Collector, County Judge, and Sheriff of Titus County were tried for malfeasance in office.

The Grand Jury was interrogating witnesses in connection with the alleged taking of "protection money" from moonshiners and bootleggers by the Sheriff. As one of the leading "moonshiners" was going to the grand jury room to testify, the Sheriff was sitting outside the jury room door and warned this witness that he would kill him if he gave any testimony against him. When the Foreman of the Grand Jury asked this witness a question, he refused to answer. Judge Wilkinson was called to the Jury Room and told about the witness' refusal to answer questions. Judge Wilkinson asked him why he would not testify. The witness pointed to the door and said because of that man sitting out there with a gun, meaning the Sheriff. Judge Wilkinson asked if he would testify if he, Wilkinson, took the gun off "that man". The witness stated that he would. Whereupon, Judge Wilkinson left the jury room and told the Sheriff he was being removed from office pending action of the Grand Jury, and then took the Sheriff's gun. The Grand Jury indicted the Sheriff and he was tried and removed from office.

Graft and corruption was running riot in the County at that time, and it was largely due to the vigorous action taken by Judge Wilkinson that the "underworld" did not take over Titus County.

In 1895 J. Ab Ward was elected District Clerk on the Populist Ticket. The Populist Party was running at high tide that year and elected a majority of the officers in the County. Ward served one term.

Later he formed a law partnership with Butler Rolston, Sr., which lasted for a number of years.

When the 76th District Court was established in 1915, Ward was appointed District Judge and served until 1920, after which he resumed the practice of law. He was recognized as one of the County's ablest lawyers.

Judge Ward was a man of strong convictions, and took an active part in the politics of the County.

He was a man of unquestioned integrity, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He died in 1956 at age of 88.

Hiram G. Brown was a leading attorney in Mt. Pleasant for many years. He served as City Attorney from 1919 to 1920, and from 1925 to 1946, a total of 23 years. He was one of three lawyers who drew up the "Home Rule" Charter for Mt. Pleasant in 1948. He died in 1951.

Don G. Nolte graduated from Ohio Northern University with a degree in Civil Engineering.

While at the University, Nolte was President of the Nu Epsilon Society in 1914 when United States President William H. Taft delivered the Baccalaureate Address. After the address, the Nu Epsilon Society gave a dinner in honor of President Taft and his friend Dr. John Wesley Hill, Pastor of the Metropolitan Temple in New York, at which both President Taft and Dr. Hill were made honorary members of the Society. Nolte presided at this dinner and had the honor of having President Taft sit at his right and Dr. Hill at his left.

Nolte married Karlene Martin whose father was a prominent New York attorney, and whose mother was a character actress on both the American and European stage. Karlene Martin was educated in London and Paris and was on the stage as a child actress in

both these cities as well as in Hollywood. Later she studied voice in Paris, and gained fame as a singer.

After being engaged in engineering work in various parts of the country for some 14 years, Nolte came to Mt. Pleasant Oct. 15, 1928 as the representative of Geo. Ehrenburg Co. of Dallas, and made the first Official City Map and Block Book of Mt. Pleasant which was completed in 1929. In July 1929, Nolte was employed as City Engineer in Mt. Pleasant until 1935, and later served as County Surveyor for a number of years. As a practicing Civil Engineer in Mt. Pleasant for some thirty years, Nolte has laid out more than 20 of the principal sub-divisions and additions to the City, and has drawn plans and specifications for, and supervised the construction of many buildings in Mt. Pleasant and nearby towns, among which are: the 150,000 gallon clear well for the City of Mt. Pleasant, all units of the Gaddis Motel including the swimming pool, the athletic field and utilities at Talco, improvements to Mt. Pleasant School athletic field including designing of the rock bleachers on east side of field. He also served as construction engineer when the Refinery was first built, and has drawn plans and specifications for about 100 homes in Mt. Pleasant and adjacent cities.

Traylor Russell graduated from Mt. Pleasant High School in 1923, and from East Texas State Teachers College in 1931. He taught school five years, and represented this District in the Texas Legislature during the years 1933-1935.

In 1935 he was admitted to the practice of law, and served as County Attorney 1941-1942, as District Attorney 1943-1946, as City Attorney 1948-1953 and from 1957 to the present time. He was President of the

Chamber of Commerce 1951. He also served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Texas State Bar Association.

Traylor Russell and Hiram G. Brown were law partners for a number of years, until Brown's death. He and Bascom Perkins now constitute the firm of Russell & Perkins, one of the leading law firms in this section.

In every town there are "odd characters", Sam Shuler, who passed away some forty years ago, was one of these. Sam was one of those persons who had rather tell a lie than to tell the truth, not maliciously, but just for the fun of it.

Early one morning Mr. Mike Gossett was driving out to his farm when he met Sam coming down the road. He stopped his buggy and said "Sam tell me a big lie". Sam replied "sorry Mr. Gossett, but old man Brown just fell and broke his arm and I am going for a doctor. Gossett, who was well acquainted with Brown, hurried on to Brown's home to see if he could be of any help. He knocked and Brown answered the door. There was nothing wrong with his arm. Gossett got the "big lie" that he asked for, and Sam was then probably chuckling to himself.

In 1884 Herman Lilienstern left Clayton, Ala. en-route to Tyler with the view of locating there. However, when the train reached Mt. Pleasant, the railroad bridge over Cypress Creek was washed out, and the train was delayed here for a couple of days while the bridge was being repaired.

Lilienstern while walking around the Square came to the general merchandise store of Gulio Hargrove, located on the Southeast corner of East Second and Jefferson Streets, where McKellar's Department Store

is now. Lilienstern and Hargrove had been close friends back in Alabama, and Hargrove persuaded Lilienstern to locate in Mt. Pleasant, and sold him a half interest in his business. About a year later Herman Lilienstern bought Hargrove's interest in the business and sold same to Morris Lilienstern, his brother, who had moved to Mt. Pleasant in about 1885. The new firm became known as Lilienstern Brothers and was in operation at the same location for more than forty years.

Thus a washed out bridge was the cause of the Lilienstern families locating in Mt. Pleasant, where they have taken a prominent part in the business and civic life of the town for the past seventy-five years.

E. C. Brice was born near Corinth, Miss., April 8, 1889 and moved with his parents to Van Zandt County, Texas in 1892. In 1895 the family moved to Tira in Hopkins County where they bought a farm. Brice worked on the farm and attended rural schools until 1908 when he entered the W. L. Mayo East Texas Normal College at Commerce, where he helped pay his board and tuition by waiting on tables in the dormitory dining room.

He obtained a teachers certificate in the spring of 1909, and taught a one teacher school at Oak Grove in 1909-1910. He taught as principal in the Red Lick two teacher school in Bowie County in 1910-1911. Each summer he attended the Mayo College, and all of the 1911-1912 term, where he obtained his Bachelor of Literature and Bachelor of Science Degrees.

He was principal of the school at Bailey in 1913 and of the school at Leonard for two terms 1914-1915. In September 1915 he again entered the East Texas

Normal College, taking his Bachelor of Arts Degree in July, 1916. Each year in college he taught one or two classes to help pay expenses.

In September, 1916, he entered the University of North Carolina, taking his Master of Arts Degree in June 1917.

While in College at Commerce, he met and became engaged to Miss Gladys Miller of Yowell, Texas. They were married in June 1917.

He was called into military service Sept. 18, 1917 and received most of his training at Camp Travis in San Antonio. He was transferred and commissioned a Lieutenant in Camp Lee, Va., June 1, 1918, and then sent to Camp Funston, Kansas to help process new recruits. In October, 1918 he was assigned to a Pioneer Infantry Regiment going to France and was headed for the front line on Nov. 11th, when the Armistice was signed. His regiment was then assigned to road repair and Graves Registration Service and reburial of the fallen soldiers. He received his discharge from the Army July 28, 1919.

While yet in the army, he was elected Superintendent of the Leonard Public School, and assumed this position for the 1919-1920 term in September.

In the summer of 1920, Supt. P. E. Wallace called him to the principalship of the Mt. Pleasant High School which position he held continuously to June 30, 1958, when he retired.

He taught in the Math Department of the East Texas State Teachers College at Commerce, each summer through 1924 to 1932. He took courses at Texas University in Education Administration during the summers, 1936, 1937 and 1941.

His education experience covered 50 years, 1908 to 1958 with two years out for military service. His actual teaching service in public schools was 44 years. His life has been dedicated to the teaching and training of boys and girls, and has enriched the lives of the thousands of pupils who had him as an instructor and supervisor during their formative years.

Brice Gymnasium at the High School was named in his honor.

Kendall Lewis married a Choctaw Indian woman in Alabama, and when the Government moved the Choctaws from Alabama to the West in 1820, Lewis and his family came with them. Lewis settled in the Southeast part of Titus County on what later became the Kendall Lewis Survey. In fact he patented two Kendall Lewis surveys. The land patent on one of these Kendall Lewis surveys was the first land patent issued in Titus County.

The Austin Colonies in Central Texas were not established, and the bringing of emigrants to Texas was not begun until 1824. It is therefore quite probable that Kendall Lewis was the first white person to settle in Titus County, as this was Indian country at that time.

Wm. Keith was born in Kentucky and served in the War of 1812. Later he moved to Knox County, Indiana. In 1845, he and most of his family moved to Titus County and settled near Daingerfield, later moving to Cookville where he died in 1852. He had a large family and many of his descendants still reside in Titus County. The old barn built by the Keith family in 1845 is still standing in Cookville.

Isaac Riddle (1) born in Virginia in 1777, was a hatter by trade, and moved to Kentucky in 1803.

In 1846, he and his wife and nine of their eleven children moved to Texas. Isaac Riddle (1) and several of his children settled in Titus County where he died in 1861 at the age of 86. The Riddles in Texas stem from Isaac Riddle (1) and wife, Anna Grizzell.

Elam Riddle, son of Isaac Riddle (1) and wife, Anna Grizzell, was born in 1812, and was a surveyor and laid out many of the headrights in Titus County. Many Riddle descendants reside in Titus County today.

Alexander Tabb was born in 1809 in Yabalousa County, Miss. In 1861 Tabb and his family, along with 10 or 12 neighbor families, came to Titus County, and located near Union Hill. Tabb was married twice and had 20 children. In 1870 he divided 1000 acres of land among his children and moved to Mt. Pleasant where he died in 1896. The Tabb family has been very prolific, and has had an important part in the religious, civic and political life of Titus County.

Elijah M. Burford was born in 1822, and in 1847 married Susan Brown in South Carolina, and moved to Ringgold, Ga., where he operated a water-power grain and gristmill. He ground grain for the Confederate soldiers until Federal troops occupied that area. He then moved to Atlanta, Ga., where he remained until Sherman's Army captured Atlanta. He and his family went to Florida where they remained until after the War, when they returned to Atlanta, but owing to the Reconstruction, the family immigrated to British Honduras. However, the climate was unhealthy, and they returned to the United States. In about 1870 Burford and his wife and eight children came to Titus County where Burford purchased several hundred acres of land about seven miles Southeast of Mt. Pleasant and opened up a farm, built a

horse gin, grain thresher and blacksmith shop, and raised cattle. Later he and his son, W. W. Burford opened a small general store at Cookville where Elijah Burford died in 1890. The Burford family was prominent in Titus County affairs for many years.

The Traylor brothers, Tilman and Dunston, came to Titus County in 1852. Tilman Traylor settled near Mt. Vernon, and Dunston Traylor settled about 8 miles East of Mt. Pleasant in the Center Grove Community, where he reared eight children. Dunston Traylor has many descendants living in Titus County today, the Traylor family being one of the leading families of the County.

James Justiss, a native of England, came to America while a young man, and settled about 6 miles East of Mt. Pleasant in about 1849. He had four sons: Jesse, James O., John and William Justiss, who had large families. Many members of the Justiss family have been large land owners and successful farmers through the years.

George Baker and his wife, Janie were former slaves. George's master lived in Mississippi and gave George to his daughter when she married and moved to Arkansas, at which time George was a small boy.

Janie came to Mt. Vernon with her Master and Mistress, Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Steward Mathis before the Civil War, at which time Janie was about ten years old.

In about 1867 or 1868 George came from Arkansas to Titus County with a white man with a drove of horses.

George and Janie married and settled on White Oak Creek where they lived until they died. George Baker

lived until he was up in his nineties, and was a highly respected negro.

When George settled on White Oak Creek, houses were few and far between, and roads were little more than trails. George built a special room to his house which was reserved for white persons in which to spend the night.

Bridges over creeks were made of transverse beams, on which poles and trunks of small trees were laid. Geo. Baker often told of directing travelers in crossing White Oak Creek by directing them over the Old Cherokee Thrace, which crossed the stream about a mile below where the Old Paris Road bridge now stands. He would charge each traveler \$1.00 for this service.

I. W. (Dutch) Greenspun, a German Jew, came to Mt. Pleasant near the turn of the century with a peddler's pack on his back. In those days it was not uncommon to see peddlers carrying a pack, walking through the country, going from house to house selling their wares.

J. M. Badt felt sorry for Greenspun and wanted to help him, so he gave Greenspun a lot of old lace, out of his store, which had become shopworn and yellow with age. Greenspun bleached the lace, pressed it, and then called at Badt's home and sold a lot of the lace to Mrs. Badt. When Mr. Badt came home for lunch, Mrs. Badt showed him the big bargain she had purchased from Mr. Greenspun.

Greenspun liked Mt. Pleasant and decided to locate here, and in a few years he accumulated quite a lot of property. He established the first telephone exchange

in Mt. Pleasant, and was connected with other business enterprises. Later he moved to Ft. Worth and amassed a large fortune in the candy business.

Tate W. Vaughan was born in Cartersville, Ga. Feb. 24, 1865, and came up the hard way. His parents died in 1875 when he was 12 years of age, and he came to Mt. Pleasant to live with his brother, A. A. Carter. He went to work as a "printer's devil" and it was here that he learned to spell, as he only had a sixth grade education. Some two or three years later he went to work at F. W. Fitzpatrick's Grocery Store. He managed to save a little money and, in 1892, he, C. O. Lide and Jeff Tingle formed a partnership and opened the Lide, Tingle & Vaughan dry goods store.

In 1901 he sold his interest in the business to C. O. Lide, and opened a grocery business on the North Side of the Square which he operated until his death in 1924.

T. W. Vaughan was one of the business and civic leaders in his day.

Frank Marshall was born in Gilmer, Texas. He served as an Assistant Bank Examiner in 1930-1931, after which he was associated with his father and brother in the Dry Goods Business at Gilmer.

In 1941 he moved to Mt. Pleasant and opened Marshall's Dry Goods Store on the North side of the Square, and in 1954 a second store, Marshall's Outlet Store was opened in Mt. Pleasant. In addition to the stores operated at Mt. Pleasant and Gilmer, the Marshalls also operate a store at Sulphur Springs.

He is active in business and civic affairs, and served as a member of the School Board for several years.

John B. Stephens, Jr. was one of the group that assembled the block of acreage and brought in the Talco Oil Field in 1936, where he now has extensive holdings.

In about 1944, he built the Food Locker Plant. Later he established the East Texas Packing Plant where several hundred head of hogs and cattle are slaughtered daily.

In 1948 he purchased the Pleasant Hotel, which he has since greatly remodeled and refurnished, and air conditioned throughout. It is now the Hotel Stephens, one of the best hotels in East Texas.

Stephens has extensive business and farming interests, and is Mt. Pleasant's leading industrialist.

Harry A. Badt, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Badt was born in Tyler, Texas, Sept. 22, 1884, but his family moved to Mt. Pleasant shortly thereafter, and it was here that he grew up. In 1904 he was appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. where he graduated as a Past Midshipman in 1908.

He served in both World Wars, and was Navigator of the U. S. Battleship Arizona, then the largest battleship in the world, when the Arizona along with several other warships acted as a convoy to President Wilson's ship to the Peace Conference held at Versailles, France at the close of World War One.

In 1923 he was Captain of the Destroyer Simpson which assisted in evacuating some 350,000 Greek and Armenian refugees from Turkey.

In 1933 he was placed in charge of a Naval Expedition which charted the waters around the Aleutian Islands in the Bering Sea area, and the information thus gained proved of great value in World War Two.

In 1938 Badt was given command of the heavy cruiser Tuscaloosa. President F. D. Roosevelt made two cruises on the Tuscaloosa while Badt was the Commander.

After the first cruise, the Tuscaloosa was assigned to neutrality patrol in the Atlantic. On the night of Dec. 18, 1939, the Tuscaloosa sighted the 33,000 ton German ship, Columbus, coming up from Mexico. She escorted the German vessel until the latter reached the 300 mile limit on Dec. 19th. Here the Nazi craft was sighted by a British Destroyer and, in order to prevent capture, the German skipper scuttled and abandoned ship, and Captain Badt took the 576 survivors on board the Tuscaloosa and brought them to New York harbor. The German skipper in appreciation of the rescue of himself and men, presented Captain Badt with the sextant which the Skipper had removed from the Columbus. This sextant is now in the Museum at the Naval Academy.

Badt retired in 1955 with the rank of Commodore.

J. A. Petty was born in Gilmer, Texas and first worked in Mt. Pleasant from 1919 to 1920. In 1929 he returned to Mt. Pleasant from Center, Texas and became Local Agent for the Southwestern Gas & Electric Co., now the Southwestern Electric Power Co., which position he held until 1937 when he was made Division Manager, which position he still holds. In 1958, he was elected to the Board of Directors of this Company. He has always taken an active part in civic affairs, having served as a member of the School Board for a number of years; as President of the Titus County Fair Association, and as President of the Chamber of Commerce.

B. C. Pierce was born near Tyler in Smith County, Texas, where he attended the Noonday Community public school, and Burleson College at Greenville, Texas.

He received his B.S. Degree from North Texas State Teachers College at Denton in 1925, his M.A. Degree and some work on his Ph.D. from the University of Colorado at Boulder in 1932.

He was Superintendent of Public Schools at Canton, Texas for two years 1925-1927, and came to Mt. Pleasant in the fall of 1927 as Principal of the East Ward School. He was the first Principal of the Junior High School and Superintendent of Mt. Pleasant Schools from 1942 to 1947.

He moved to Marshall, Texas in the fall of 1947 as Associate Professor in Special Science at East Texas Baptist College. He is now serving his 36th year in the teaching profession.

He served in World War I in the 90th Division in France and Germany.

While in Mt. Pleasant he took an active part in church work, civic and youth organizations.

Quite a bit of the information contained in this History is from the Thesis prepared by Mr. Pierce when securing his M.A. Degree from the University of Colorado in 1932.

T. C. Walker, Sr. was born Aug. 20, 1900 and moved from Dallas to Mt. Pleasant in 1936 where he became associated with the C. L. Duncan Insurance Agency, which he later purchased and it became T. C. Walker & Co. and is now operated by his son, T. C. Walker, Jr.

He was active in civic affairs, especially in Chamber of Commerce work, and served as President of the

Chamber of Commerce. He died Jan. 1, 1958 at the age of 57.

B. M. (Bob) Sandlin was born at Bermuda in Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana, Aug. 24, 1902 and came from Henderson, Texas to Mt. Pleasant in 1937 and opened an automobile agency, which he still operates.

He has always taken an active part in business and civic affairs, having served as a member of the City Council, as President of the Titus County Fair Association, as President of the Chamber of Commerce, and for the past several years has served as Area Vice-President of the Red Rived Valley Association, an organization whose purpose is to eventually bring about barge navigation from the confluence of Red River with the Mississippi River to Denison, Texas, which would include barge traffic through Caddo Lake to Lone Star Steel Plant. Also to work towards the creation of Lakes on the tributaries of Red River to control the waters and prevent downstream floods and furnish water for industrial, municipal and recreational use. These streams in the Mt. Pleasant area include Cypress, White Oak and Sulphur Rivers. Studies have been made of Tankersley and Blundell Creeks as future water supplies, in addition to studies made on Cypress Creek upstream from Lake of the Pines. (Ferrell Bridge Dam).

Floyd D. Thomas was born near Bridges Chapel in Titus County, and has resided in Titus County all his life. After finishing high school in 1916, he attended Draughon's Business College. Later he was employed at Riddle & Reed Hardware Store in Winfield from 1917 to 1920, when he entered the employ of the Bank at Winfield where he was employed until 1925. In 1925 he was in the employ of the Southwestern Gas

& Electric Co. until 1927. From 1927 to May, 1929 he was employed by the Denman Lumber Co. In May, 1929 he opened the Thomas Hardware Store on the North side of the Square, which business he still operates.

He is active in civic affairs, and served on the School Board for a number of years.

W. Millard Driggers was born in Morris County, Texas in 1891 and moved to Titus County in 1904. He operated a General Merchandise Store at Argo from 1918 to 1925. In 1925 he became a partner in the Cargile Wholesale Grocery Co. until 1929 when he sold his interest in this Company and established a Lumber Business, which he still operates. He has been active in business and civic affairs since coming to Mt. Pleasant.

Dr. James E. Witt was born at Omaha, Texas. He graduated from Baylor University School of Dentistry in 1917 and opened an office in Mt. Pleasant where he has practiced for the past 43 years.

He has always been active in civic affairs, having served on the School Board and as a member of the City Council. His two sons, Dr. Jas. Henderson Witt and Dr. Bradley Witt are also dentists.

In the early 1900's S. W. Webber owned the block of land between 3rd and 4th Streets and between Jefferson and Madison Streets. The Webber Opera House was located near the corner of Third and Jefferson Streets where Proctor's Drug Store is now. This opera house burned one night while they were having a play. He also operated a meat market near this corner, and had a livery stable about the middle of the block on West 3rd Street near where the Martin Theater now stands. The remainder of the block was used as a

horse lot. The Webber home was located on the Northwest corner of 4th and Jefferson Streets, the present location of Montgomery-Ward Store.

Webber later purchased the J. V. Moore peach orchard, which covered about 50 acres. The Mt. Pleasant Drive-In Theater is located on a part of this tract.

S. W. Webber was one of the leading business and civic leaders of his generation.

Joseph Nimrod Redfearn was born in Anson County, N. C. in 1843 and married Ann Gaddy.

In 1862 he enlisted in Company I of the 43rd North Carolina Regiment of the Confederate Army.

In about 1866 he moved to Titus County and settled near Winfield where he was a prominent farmer until his death in 1925.

He was the father of ten children, and his descendants constitute one of the largest families in Titus County and have had an important part in business and civic affairs.

C. W. C. A. Garrett was born in Wise County, Texas Feb. 5, 1838 and moved to Titus County in about 1856, and settled at Cookville, where he operated a farm and General Merchandise Store. He died Sept. 17, 1917. He was married twice and the father of 21 children. His descendants constitute one of the largest families in Titus County, and have had an important part in the development of the County.

Clavis E. Lee was born Jan. 1, 1900 at Bryan's Mill in Cass County, Texas. He attended Tyler Commercial College and started his banking career with the State National Bank of Mt. Pleasant in 1919, and was with this bank until 1924 when he went with the Ford Agency at Mineola, Texas. In 1925 he returned to Mt. Pleasant and worked for the First National Bank from

1925 to 1945 when he was made Vice-President of the Guaranty Bond State Bank, and March of the same year he was made President, which position he now holds.

He takes an active part in business and civic life, and, among his other activities, served as President of the Titus County Fair Association.

A. G. (Guy) Daniel was born in 1892 and learned the banking business in the First National Bank at Hughes Springs, Texas, with which bank he was connected for some 25 years.

In 1936 Daniel and Roy M. Kasling, who were officers of the Bank at Hughes Springs, purchased a large block of stock in the First National Bank at Mt. Pleasant, and Daniel came to Mt. Pleasant as the Executive Vice-President, and a short time later was made President, a position he held until his death in 1954 at the age of 62.

A. G. Daniel was recognized as one of the ablest bankers in Northeast, Texas. He was one of the leaders in the business and civic life of Mt. Pleasant.

Wm. C. Batte, Sr. came to Titus County prior to 1850 and was one of the largest farm owners in the County in the early days. He was married three times and had 11 children three of which died during childhood. The Batte family has been influential in County affairs for many years.

Wm. Bolin and wife, Mary McLean, with several small children and five slaves, came from North Carolina to Titus County in 1852 and settled the Wm. Bolin Survey near Bridges Chapel, where they endured the hardships of pioneer life, living in log houses lighted

at night by the tallow candle or the pine knot, and in doing so helped to lay the foundation for a higher and better civilization.

Calvin Barrett and his brother, Wm. C. Barrett, came from North Carolina to Titus County with their slaves in 1852 and purchased several hundred acres of land, near what is now Winfield, for \$1.00 per acre, where they established large farms. The Barrett family has had an important part in the development of Titus County.

Chas. C. Carr was born in 1844 and operated a general merchandise store at Gray Rock, about 9 miles southwest of Mt. Pleasant for a number of years. In 1880, he moved to Mt. Pleasant where he helped organize the First National Bank in 1892, and served as its President until his death in 1905.

Wm. L. Means was born in Belton, Texas. After finishing High School at Betlon he attended Texas University.

He was employed by the Texas Highway Department at Hughes Springs, Atlanta and Mt. Pleasant.

In 1937 he began his banking career as a bookkeeper for the First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant. In 1946 he became Vice-President of this Bank, and in 1954 became its President.

He takes an active part in business and civic affairs. He served as President of the Titus County Fair Association, and as President of the Chamber of Commerce.

W. R. M. Slaughter was born in Tallapoosa County, Alabama Nov. 24, 1840. He entered Oglethorpe University at Millidgeville, Ga. in 1857 after a rigid entrance examination which included, among other subjects, Latin and Greek.

He was elected President of the Thalian Society.

He graduated in the Class of 1860 of which the Poet Sidney Lanier was Valedictorian.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Slaughter enlisted in Company "L" of the 6th Alabama Regiment of the Confederate Army. Later he was made a Lieutenant from which he was promoted to Captain. He took part in quite a number of battles, and was wounded at the Battle of Chancellorsville.

On Oct. 26, 1865, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Josephine Pearson, also of Tallapoosa County, to which union six children were born.

Mr. and Mrs. Slaughter and two children landed at Jefferson, Texas Feb. 1, 1870 where they bought a wagon and horses and came to Titus County to visit his Uncle James Harris. In December, 1870, Slaughter bought a house in the Greenhill Community from Mr. Grigsby, which had been built by a Mr. Sharp in 1855, which house is still standing and is still in the possession of the Slaughter family.

Slaughter taught in a number of schools in Hopkins and Titus Counties, and during the 1880's taught in the Mt. Pleasant School.

He served as Tax Assessor 1886-1890.

Captain Slaughter was among the few highly educated men in this section in his day, and was one of the educational leaders.

He died Oct. 18, 1898 and is buried at Greenhill Cemetery. He was the father of Mrs. Bessie Caldwell and Mrs. Zenobia Lide.

Thos. Claude Hutchings, Sr., member of a pioneer Titus County family, was the first Mayor of Mt. Pleasant when the city was incorporated in 1900. He also

served as: City Attorney, County Attorney, District Attorney and as District Judge, and was an exceptionally able prosecutor. He died in 1944.

F. W. Fitzpatrick moved to Mt. Pleasant from Shreveport shortly after the Civil War, and married a daughter of Captain Wm. H. Christian, a Titus County pioneer.

Fitzpatrick was one of the business and civic leaders for many years. At one time he operated a grocery store on the Square at the Northeast corner of Second and Madison Streets, where the Southwestern Electric Power Co. has its office. He would send a negro boy around to the various homes each morning to take orders for groceries, and later this boy would deliver the groceries. There were no telephones in those days and no chain stores.

In 1910 Fitzpatrick built the two story building standing about the middle of the block on the West side of the Square.

Gerald L. Brogoitti was born Jan. 16, 1905 about ten miles West of Gilmer in Upshur County, Texas. In 1912 he moved with his parents to Newsom in Hopkins County. He attended high school at Sulphur Springs, and later attended a business college at Long Beach, California. He worked in a dry goods and shoe store before going with the Atlantic & Pacific Store in Sulphur Springs in 1926.

In July, 1927 A&P opened a store in Mt. Pleasant with Brogoitti as Manager, which position he held until April 9, 1949 when he opened his own Piggly-Wiggly, as the first air-conditioned 100% self-service supermarket in Mt. Pleasant, which store he still operates.

He has been active in business and club work, was a member of the School Board for a number of years, President of the Titus County Fair Association, and at the present time is President of the Chamber of Commerce.

In 1938 Mr. and Mrs. C. E. (Pete) Gaddis built the first section of Gaddis Courts, additional rooms being added during the years as follows: 1940 thirteen rooms; 1950 twenty-five rooms, 1958 thirty rooms, until today there are a total of 80 rooms, 75 of which are air conditioned. There are also three waiting rooms together with a swimming pool 40 by 120 feet.

In addition there are four dining rooms including a Coffee Shop with a combined capacity for seating 700 persons at one sitting. The Coffee Shop and a Cafeteria are operated by Irving Gage as the Alps Cafe.

Both the Gaddis Hotel Courts and the Alps Cafe are a credit to the City of Mt. Pleasant.

Otis McMinn was born in Childress, Texas and moved to Pittsburg, Texas when 7 years of age.

He moved to Mt. Pleasant in 1929 and opened the Dr. Pepper Bottling Plant which he still operates, along with like plants at Palestine and Nacogdoches, and the 7-Up & Double Cola Bottling Plant at Pittsburg, Texas.

He is active in business and civic affairs, having served as a member of the City Council 14 years, as President of the Titus County Fair Association, and 3 years as a Director of the State Bottlers Association.

W. A. Burton was born March 25, 1885 in Whiteville, Ky., the son of Jas. Bassett Burton and wife, Mary Moberly Burton.

He graduated from Owensboro High School in 1904, and went to work as rodman under the City Engineer in the construction of a new waterworks system for Owensboro.

He came to Mt. Pleasant about 1907, and made the survey for the installation of Mt. Pleasant's sewer system in 1908.

In 1909 he was made Asst. Engineer of Construction of the Paris & Mt. Pleasant Ry. When the line was completed he was made Chief Engineer of Maintenance, which position he held until the line was abandoned in 1956.

Burton was one of the promoters of Talco Townsite.

He was employed by the St. Louis Southwestern Gas & Electric Co. as engineer in the location and construction of about 1000 miles of transmission lines in Texas and Arkansas.

He served as County Surveyor for a number of years, and also as City Engineer. He was a qualified waterworks engineer, and served as Associate Engineer in the construction of the New City Lake on the Talco Highway.

He was a practical geologist, and authority on Titus County soils.

Burton was a life member of The American Society of Civil Engineers. He died in 1957 after having been a practicing Civil Engineer in Mt. Pleasant for some fifty years.

Dan Latimer was born in Paris, Texas in 1912. After graduation from Paris Junior College he attended the University of Texas where he obtained his B.A. Degree in 1934.

He was connected with the Famous Shoe Store at Paris, Texas for a number of years. In 1937 he moved

to Mt. Pleasant and opened Latimer's Shoe Store, which he still operates along with shoe stores at Sulphur Springs and Texarkana.

Since coming to Mt. Pleasant, he has been active in civic affairs, having served as President of several service and social clubs.

Miss Fannie Lou Eddins was born in Morris County, Texas in 1877, and taught school for several years. In 1905 she married Seb F. Caldwell, a Mt. Pleasant Attorney, who served as County Attorney, County Judge, Asst. Attorney General, and practiced law in Mt. Pleasant for many years. He died in 1944 at the age of 69.

Mrs. Caldwell, known to her friends as "Miss Fannie Lou" was literary minded, and in 1914 organized the Krowldeen Club. She was elected the Club's first President and continued to serve as such for 39 years until her death in 1953. In 1920 she organized the Junior Krowldeen Club and acted as its counselor until her death. These two clubs were her pride and joy, and constituted her life work.

Arnold C. Anderson, Sr. was born at Malta in Bowie County, Texas.

He was an employee of the Farmers & Merchants National Bank at Gilmer for several years. Later he moved to Tenaha, Texas and was engaged in the saw-mill business.

In 1945 he moved to Mt. Pleasant and opened a lumber business, the Anderson Supply Co. which he still operates. He also operates the Anderson Manufacturing Co. at Mt. Pleasant which at the present time has 46 employees. In 1954 he opened a lumber business at Pittsburg. He is also interested in the Lumbermen's Investment Corporation at Austin, Texas.

He takes an active part in the business and civic life of Mt. Pleasant. He has served as President of the Chamber of Commerce and as President of the Titus County Fair Association.

William Arthur Ferguson was born in Mt. Pleasant, Texas, July 11, 1911.

After graduating from the Mt. Pleasant Public Schools in 1928, he attended East Texas State Teachers College in 1929-1930. In 1931, 1932 and 1933 he taught school at Mt. Vernon, Texas. He graduated from the Baylor College of Dentistry in 1936 with a D.D.S. Degree. He also holds a B.S. Degree from East Texas State Teachers College.

Upon graduation from Dental College, he received a 1st Lieutenant's Commission in the Reserve Dental Corps, of the U.S.

He began the practice of dentistry in Mt. Pleasant in June, 1936. On Jan. 1, 1937, he was ordered to active duty for six months with the 8th Corps Area with the C.C.C. He moved at regular two weeks intervals serving at C.C.C. Camps at Lubbock, Littlefield, Canyon, Amarillo, Lamesa, Memphis and Brownwood, Texas. He returned to the practice of dentistry at Mt. Pleasant in July, 1937.

He was ordered to active duty with the U.S. Army Oct. 4, 1940 with the 9th Infantry of the 2nd Division at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and while there, was ordered to the Medical Field Service School at Carlisle Barracks, Penn., from which he graduated early in 1941. On Feb. 8, 1941 he was promoted to Captain in the Dental Corps.

In June, 1941, he was ordered to Albuquerque, N.M. as the first Post Dental Surgeon for what is now known

as Kirkland Air Base. While serving there, he was promoted to Major in the Dental Corps in September, 1941.

In October, 1941, he was ordered to Fort Bliss, Texas, and served as Dental Surgeon in the Hospital Dental Clinic No. 2. Later he became Chief of this Dental Clinic, with sixteen officers assigned under him. He was retired by medical discharge and placed in the Honorary Reserves in January, 1945. In September 1947, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in the Honorary Reserves.

After the War, he resumed the practice of dentistry at Mt. Pleasant, where he still practices. He has been active in Dental Association affairs, where he has been signally honored, having held the following elective offices:

Vice-President of District One Dental Society.

President of District One Dental Society.

Member of Board of Directors, Texas Dental Assn.

Vice-President of Texas Dental Association.

President of Ark-La-Tex Dental Congress.

He was one of four chosen to lecture at the Texas Dental Association Annual Meeting in 1960 at Fort Worth, and is the author of a number of articles on dentistry, published in the American Dental Assn. Journal, Texas Dental Journal and Dental Digest.

He is active in civic affairs, having served six years as a member of the Mt. Pleasant School Board.

In 1947 he was elected Mayor of Mt. Pleasant, at which time the City General Fund was \$33000 in overdraft. When he went out of office in 1951, the General Fund showed a balance of \$14,000 cash on hand.

In 1955, he was again elected Mayor at which time the City General Fund was more than \$93,000 in overdraft. As of October 1, 1960, the amount of this overdraft has been reduced to \$19,000 notwithstanding the fact that numerous City improvements have been made during this tenure. His term as Mayor expires in April, 1961, at which time he will have served a combined total of ten years as Mayor.

Thomas B. Caldwell, Sr. was born in Quincy, Fla., Dec. 18, 1844. He came by boat to Jefferson, Texas Feb. 1, 1870 and walked from Jefferson to Mt. Pleasant and thence to Franklin County where he worked for a man named Giles for 8 months. He then worked on a farm in Franklin County for Gus Pogue, father of Hugh Pogue, for three years at a wage of fifty cents a day and board. Out of this meager wage, he managed to save a little money, and in 1873 he and a man named Crain opened a General Store at Gray Rock, near what is now Winfield, which they operated until 1880. In 1880 the railroad built through Mt. Pleasant and Caldwell moved to Mt. Pleasant and built a brick building on the East side of the Square, where Bullington Drug Store is now, and opened a general store which he operated until 1895. After that he devoted most of his time to looking after his extensive farming interests.

He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant. Later he served as President of the Merchants & Planters Bank. In 1920 he became President of the First National Bank and served as such until his death in 1925.

In 1880 he bought the block of ground on which the Caldwell home now stands. This house was built in 1902.

On Jan. 15, 1902, he married Miss Bessie Slaughter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. M. Slaughter, to which marriage three children were born.

Wm. H. Seay, Sr. was born near Birmingham, Alabama in 1864 and came to Titus County in about 1882 and settled at Bridges Chapel where he taught school for a number of years, and later became Principal of the Mt. Pleasant School.

In about 1900 he and W. S. Swint opened a drug store on the Square at the corner of Second and North Jefferson Sts.

In about 1895, he married Miss Annie Gladney.

He sold his interest in the drug store to Dr. T. M. Fleming in about 1903, and he and F. W. Fitzpatrick then organized the Merchants & Planters Bank of which he was an officer until 1924 when this bank was absorbed by the First National Bank.

He was one of the organizers of the Red Springs Development Company. He died in 1936.

Webber W. Beall came to Mt. Pleasant in 1927 at which time he was connected with Beall Bros. Department Store. Later he operated a hardwood mill north of Talco and later was Manager of Hoffman Heading Co. He now operates an oil lease and royalty brokerage business. He opened the shopping center on South Jefferson Street south of the underpass, and also the shopping center between Sixth and Seventh Streets on North Jefferson. He takes an active part in business and civic affairs, having served on the City Council for six years.

Hayes Johnson, Sr. was born in Morris County, Texas.

In 1913 he purchased a cotton gin at Snow Hill, which he operated until 1915. He operated the Chev-

rolet Auto Agency at Omaha from 1916 to 1918. In 1918 he sold the Chevrolet Agency and served in the Army in World War I. After his return from the war in 1919, he operated a cotton gin and general store at Snow Hill until 1933, when he opened the Dodge Auto Agency in Mt. Pleasant under the firm name of Johnson-Justiss Motor Co. with which he was actively engaged until about 1958, when he retired on account of ill health. Since his retirement, he devotes his time to looking after his extensive farming interests.

He has taken an active interest in public and political affairs. He was a member of the City Council, and also was the Representative from this district to the State Legislature in 1945-1946. He was one of the organizers of the Titus County Farmers Market Square Association, and served as its President for the ten years of its existence.

In the early 1920's a Russian Jew named Sam opened a clothing store on the East side of the Square. One day a stranger entered the store and Sam asked him what he could show him. The stranger replied he was just looking, that he did not want to buy anything. Whereupon Sam said "I will have to ask you to leev, I haven't got time to votch you."

In spite of this brand of diplomacy, Sam prospered and later bought a car and got someone to give him a few lessons driving on the country roads. One day Sam decided to make a grand entry onto the Square, and might have made it but for the fact that a farmer in a wagon was just ahead of him, and Sam plowed into the back of this wagon. Later someone asked Sam why he didn't stop. His reply was "I knew where the commencer was, but I couldn't find the stopper."

Thos. R. McLean, son of Judge Wm. P. McLean, was born in Titus County in about 1865 and died in 1920. He operated a large ranch near Talco. He was one of the organizers of the Talco Townsite and of the Talco State Bank, and later served as President of the First National Bank in Mt. Pleasant.

In World War One, as the boys marched to the depot to entrain for the army camp, McLean gave each of the boys a \$5 gold piece. He was one of Titus County's influential citizens for many years.

Wm. A. Ford was born at Cookville, Texas in 1880.

In about 1900, he and Emanuel Broadstreet opened a drug store in Cookville, which they operated until about 1909 when Broadstreet was elected District Clerk and moved to Mt. Pleasant, selling his interest in the drug store to Ford. Ford sold the drug store in about 1910, when he and a partner, Whit Johnson, opened a hardware store to which they later added the sale of groceries, and also obtained the Ford Automobile Agency for Titus County.

In 1916 Ford and Johnson dissolved partnership. Johnson retained the hardware-grocery store at Cookville, and Ford took the Ford Auto Agency which he moved to Mt. Pleasant. He operated the Ford Agency until 1936 when he sold same to Earl M. Lide. Ford then devoted his time to the raising of registered Hereford cattle.

He was active in business and civic affairs. He was one of the organizers of the Titus County Fair Association, and also served as a member of the School Board. He died in 1938.

Dr. Wm. J. Delafield was born in Titus County in 1859 and started practicing dentistry in Mt. Pleasant in 1880, being Mt. Pleasant's first dentist, and con-

tinued to practice until his death in 1920. He was one of the civic leaders of his day, having served as member of the City Council and as a member of the School Board for many years. Two of his sons, Wm. Pleasant Delafield and Robert L. Delafield were also Dentists.

Eugene S. Lilienstern was born in Clayton, Ala. and came with his parents to Mt. Pleasant in 1885. He began his banking career with the First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant, and in 1913 was one of the organizers of the Guaranty Bond State Bank of Mt. Pleasant and of the Talco State Bank. Upon the death of his father, Morris Lilienstern in 1916, he became President of both these banks and served as such until his death in 1945. He took an active part in business and civic affairs and served on both the City Council and the School Board.

Oscar C. Lilienstern, Sr. was born in Clayton, Ala. and came to Mt. Pleasant in 1885. He was engaged in the Gents Furnishing Business in Mt. Pleasant for some fifty years and was active in business and civic affairs, serving on the City Council for a number of years. He died in 1957.

Sam Williams graduated from Mt. Pleasant High School in 1913 as valedictorian of his class. After which he taught school for two years. He graduated from Cumberland Law School at Cumberland, Tenn. in 1917 after which, he started practicing law in Mt. Pleasant.

In 1921 he was elected County Attorney which office he held from 1922 to 1926. During this period, he assisted in the prosecution of some of the most famous criminal cases in the history of Titus County.

After leaving the County Attorney's office, he formed a law partnership with his brother, I. N. Wil-

liams, Jr., which lasted until 1933, when I. N. Williams, Jr. was elected District Judge. Sam Williams then practiced law until 1941 when he was elected Judge of the 76th Judicial District, which office he held until 1956 when he retired.

He conducted his court in an orderly and efficient manner, and thereby saved the taxpayers of the various counties in the district thousands of dollars each year in jury fees.

During his 16 years as Judge, his decisions were reversed by the Higher Courts in only ten cases: 4 civil and 6 criminal cases, a record unequaled by any of his predecessors.

Raymond Brown was born near Argo in Titus County Oct. 25, 1886 and attended the public schools at Argo and Cookville. After teaching school for three years, he entered North Texas State Teachers College where he finished in May, 1911, after which he taught school for 6 more years.

In 1917 he started farming, and in 1920 began dairy farming. In 1925 he began the breeding, raising and selling of Registered Jersey cattle.

In 1928, he was chosen as one of the ten Master Farmers by the Texas Extension Service. In recognition of this achievement, he and the other nine Master Farmers were given a banquet in Dallas by the Progressive Farmer Magazine and each was given a gold medal.

He continued dairying and the raising of registered cattle until 1952 when, due to ill health, he sold his cattle and all but a few acres of land adjoining his home.

He was appointed Supervisor of the Sulphur-Cypress Soil Conservation District in 1940 by the State Con-

servation Board. He also served as Chairman of the Local Conservation Board for ten years.

At present he is a Director on the Board of the Bowie-Cass Electric Co-operative at Douglasville, Texas.

He has always been active in civic affairs and is now on the Board of Directors of the Mt. Pleasant Chamber of Commerce.

Percy E. Wallace was born in Hemstead County, Arkansas, and came with his parents to Titus County when a child, and settled in the Green Hill Community where he was reared.

He attended Grammar School at Greenhill, and then attended Mt. Pleasant High School for a time before going to Preparatory School at Austin College at Sherman, Texas. He obtained his B.A. Degree at Austin College and his M.A. Degree at the University of Texas, where he also did graduate work.

His teaching and school career covers a period of some 36 years or more, as follows: taught one term at Oak Grove School in Titus County, one year at Omaha, Texas, 5 years in Tyler High School, 5 years as Superintendent of Mineola Schools, taught one summer session at the University of Texas, and one summer at East Texas Teachers College, and 24 years as Superintendent of Mt. Pleasant schools.

During his tenure as Superintendent of Mt. Pleasant Schools, he helped improve the educational system in many ways including: remodeling of all school buildings; erection of a new High School Building, and a Negro School Building; organization of a Junior High School; expanding the course of study; getting schools

on a pay as you go basis; and above all making it possible for every boy and girl in Titus County to finish High School.

Not only has he had a leading part in educational matters, but he has been active in religious, fraternal and other civic affairs.

Mt. Pleasant and Titus County owe much to the dedicated efforts of P. E. Wallace in the building of our present fine educational system.

EPILOGUE

I trust that you who read this book will realize the hardships, sweat and toil our forebearers put into the building of our present civilization with all its conveniences, luxuries and privileges, which we now enjoy, and which we take for granted.

The pioneer men and women who made Titus County what it is today, had to work hard from sun-up to sunset with but few necessities and no conveniences. But they had the ingredients of success: faith in God, confidence in themselves, a will to work, and the courage to fight for what they thought was right. They were not soft.

Most of us today don't know what hard work or hardship is. With the Communists threatening to over-run the world, we must tighten our belts, forget about wage increases and shorter work hours, and have the courage to fight to defend our liberties, or else we will lose them. The hour is later than you think.

If we but read history concerning the fall of the former great nations of the world, we will find in every case that such nation became decadent due to greed, graft, licentiousness and lack of faith in God. Each was only a "husk" compared to its former greatness, and became an easy victim for some warlike invader.

